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Part One
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A REVOLT AGAINST PLATT

Fulton County Repudiates the Tioga Machine.

TWO CANDIDATES FOR THE ASSEMBLY

A Split in the Convention Results in Breaking the Power of Lieut. Littauer—A County Ticket Placed in the Field.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 18.—The Republican District Convention here to-day resulted in a split and the nomination of two candidates for member of the Assembly.

The trouble in the party here dates back to the dead-locked Republican Congressional Convention in this district last Fall, which was followed by the nomination of Gen. Curtis, by petition. In that convention Judge Baker of Gloversville was presented by the Fulton County delegates, but his support was at no time earnest, nor was any honest effort made to secure his nomination. His friends claimed that he was betrayed by the men who had his canvass in charge, and they resented the appearance of Lucius N. Littauer, a wealthy manufacturer, as a "dark horse," alleging that except for his interference the Judge could have been nominated.

Mr. Littauer now makes his appearance as the Fulton County representative of the Platt interest, and seeks control of the local organization. He is wealthy, and personally very popular, and the party hacks and heelers have rallied under his standard almost to a man.

Smarting from last year's wrongs, the Baker men entered the lists against Littauer and the machine, and with the assistance of County Judge Keck of Johnstown, who sought renomination, made so vigorous a fight that neither Littauer's popularity nor his large bank account was sufficient to win the fight without a row.

The Baker men had a wealthy candidate for member of the Assembly in the person of Daniel Hays.

When the convention met to-day the forces were very evenly divided. The Littauer men secured the temporary organization by a slender but safe majority, after a bitter fight. The Chairman ruled the convention with an iron hand, and his rulings were so arbitrary that the Baker men finally organized a second convention. The two bodies conducted their business in the same hall, with the opposing Chairmen occupying the same platform.

The Baker convention nominated David Hays of Gloversville for member of the Assembly, while the Littauer convention nominated B. D. Brown of Mayfield, who had been previously slated by the machine.

Both conventions named State, Senatorial, and Judicial delegates, and elected rival district committees.

After the adjournment of the two district conventions the Baker men joined the Littauer forces in the organization of the Fulton County Convention. This was a shrewd move on their part, as they were largely in the majority after the elimination of the dearly bought Hamilton County delegates. They elected their Chairman by a majority of 16 in a total vote of 96.

After that everything was easy, and the following nominations were made without further disturbance. County Judge, Jeremiah Keck of Johnstown; District Attorney, William C. Mills of Gloversville; Sheriff, Jacob H. Shutts of Johnstown; Superintendent of Poor, William Atty of Johnstown.

The nominee for County Judge has filled the office for twelve years, and was District Attorney two terms immediately preceding his first election as Judge. His brother Philip is serving his third term as Assemblyman, and is now seeking the Senatorial nomination.

These brothers do not speak as they pass by, and yet, curiously enough, the delegates who nominated the one for Judge to-day indorsed the other for Senator.

The outcome of to-day's convention is a serious set-back to the political aspirations of L. N. Littauer, who hopes to be elected to Congress next year, and a severe defeat for the local machine.

ROWS GROW MORE BITTER.

Platt Men Sad Because Mr. Bliss Has Not Gone to Europe.

Some additional firebrands were tossed through the troubled Republican camp yesterday, and the midsummer craze on the part of their talkative leaders was kept up at a fairly good rate.

Mr. Platt and his lieutenants are not willing to discuss the situation for publication. They are far from satisfied with the conditions which confront them. They are not in a position to do much to better it, and they are simply hoping that the Brookfield element will overdo itself in its zeal.

Mr. Platt is reported to be worried at the course of Mr. Roosevelt, believing that Mr. Roosevelt will be regarded as a Republican.

In the ranks of the anti-Platt men not one is more vigorous in action or more hostile in sentiment than Cornelius N. Bliss. When he resigned from the Republican County Committee, and said he was going to Europe, the Platt men rejoiced. They thought this an indication that Mr. Bliss was giving up his fight. This is not so. Mr. Bliss is still here, and, according to one of his friends, there is no date set for his departure for Europe. He may defer his trip some time, and while he remains he will continue to make war on Mr. Platt.

Mr. Bliss has considerable spare cash which he does not mind spending for political purposes, as the Republican National Committee, of which he is Treasurer, could testify. He is said to be willing to bear the brunt of the expense of making the fight for the enlargement of the State Committee, and in other right and proper ways take an active part in prosecuting the fight. Hence, while he remains in the city, the work will be continued.

The resignation of Mr. Bliss brought a little district row. His was the Eleventh Assembly District. There was a struggle at once between the Hedges faction and the Smith faction for his successor. A meeting was announced for last Tuesday night, when the delegates were to elect his successor. It was not held. It was said yesterday that an unexpected turn to the situation had been brought about by the failure of the letter of Mr. Bliss to reach the delegation, Mr. O'Connor, to whom it was sent by Mr. Bliss, not yet having presented it.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield was asked yesterday what he had to say concerning the complaints made in the old Twentieth Assembly District over his appointments for work on the aqueduct.

"I do not care a continental what they say," he said. "The appointments were made under the rules laid down by the Civil Service Board, and that's all I care about it.

"The Republican Party, in all the platforms it has adopted for I do not know how many years, has declared for an extension of civil service reform. If there are Republicans who do not like it, now they are getting it, I cannot spend my time worrying over it. If any one has any kick to make because Tammany men are retained in office in the departments, let him kick at the head of the department, and not at the Mayor.

"It seems to worry some Republicans because men were appointed as laborers on the aqueduct who live in Sing Sing and other towns of Westchester County. Of course they were appointed. The work is in those towns, and it is better to appoint men who live there than men who live in this city, and would be compelled to spend a good portion of their wages in traveling to and from their work."

State Committee Chairman Hackett has added a postscript to his letter of reply to Mr. Brookfield's charges. He says he forgot to say that the Republican State Committee made a contribution to the campaign fund of the union ticket last year. This contribution, Mr. Hackett says, was $5,000, which was turned over to the Committee of Seventy.

COLON DOCK LABORERS ON STRIKE

Mob Tries to Prevent Loading of Vessels by Non-Strikers — Soldiers Prevent Trouble.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

COLON, July 18.—A mob of strikers attempted to prevent laborers from discharging the cargo of the Finance to-day.

Prefect Guzman, with the soldiers and the police, hurried to the scene of the disturbance and promptly dispersed the crowd of strikers and idlers. The strikers, otherwise, have been orderly.

The soldiers are guarding the docks and railroad offices.

One hundred laborers, under military escort, were brought over from Panama on the evening train to work on the docks and discharge the cargoes of the Finance and the Colombia from Pacific ports, and to load the Medway.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 18.—There is a labor strike at Colon. All the hands on the docks suspended work this morning. They demanded $2 in silver instead of $1.50.

So far order has been maintained by the company.

Twenty-five soldiers and twelve policemen have gone over to reinforce the garrison and prevent disorder.

ALBANY POLITICIANS AT WORK

Republicans Start a Boom for the Renomition of John Palmer for Secretary of State.

ALBANY, July 18.—The John Palmer boom was started upon its course to-night. A public meeting of Republicans was called at Republican headquarters here. Every ward in Albany and Cohoes cities, as well as every town in the county was represented. The sentiment was unanimous that John Palmer's name be presented to the Republican State Convention for renomination for Secretary of State.

William Barnes, Jr., was recommended, without opposition for a third term as State Committeeman. These were the objects for which the meeting was called, and a resolution favoring early primaries being adopted, the meeting adjourned.

In Democratic circles everything is quiet except on the Mayoralty nomination. Ex-Mayor and World's Fair Commissioner John Boyd Thacher, and Senator Amasa B. Parker have locked horns for the contest. Mr. Thacher is the favorite.

There has been some talk of urging Supreme Court Judge D. Cady Herrick for the Court of Appeals nomination. The only obstacle in the way of this is, that the friends of ex-Senator Morton Chase, who is the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, are urging his name for the nomination for Attorney-General.

FIREMEN DISABLED WITH PEPPER

Fire Chief Reilly and Two Others Temporarily Blinded at a Fire in a Greenwich Street Building.

A fire on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building 384 Greenwich Street, running through to 369 Washington Street, last evening, caused $5,000 loss. The entire building is occupied by Henry Undlinger & Co., importers and dealers in spices, seeds, and dried fruits.

The fire was under good headway when the firemen arrived, and on account of flying pepper, which filled the eyes and throats of the firemen, was difficult to handle.

Fire Chief Reilly and James Marry and Isaac Kendinger of Egine No. 27 were temporarily blinded by the pepper. They were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Sanger of the Hudson Street Hospital. The Chief's eyes were in the worst condition.

Fireman Charles Lowe of Truck No. 8, while walking on the iron roof of the awning in front of 382 Greenwich Street, fell through and was caught fast in the ragged-edged hole. He hung suspended until William Kipp of Fire Patrol No. 2 procured a ladder and released him.

The cause of the fire and the insurance are unknown.

Fire on the third and fourth floors of 122 Nassau Street last evening caused $6,000 damage.

NOT A MARTYR TO SCIENCE

Dr. Williams's Illness Not Caused by Her Laboratory Work.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 18.—Dr. Anna W. Williams has almost entirely recovered from a slight throat trouble that confined her to her home for several days. She expects to return soon to her work as assistant bacteriologist in the New-York Health Department, where she has been engaged in the preparation of antitoxine.

It was thought by some of her friends that her illness was caused by her laboratory work, but this was not so. Her illness was slight, and she and her friend Dr. Belcher, who is visiting her, emphatically state that her professional work did not, directly or indirectly, affect her throat.

Dr. Williams may probably have had a slight attack of diphtheria, although her physicians will hardly dignify the disease with so serious a name.

Brewster Before the Grand Jury.

Eugene V. Brewster, who until recently was attorney for the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, was before the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday. He testified that the lists of disorderly houses was made public under the authority of Mr. Elliott, and that he in no way was responsible for the publication of the list.

Mr. Brewster asked the Grand Jury to summon the detectives of the society who obtained the information upon which the houses were characterized as disorderly. He said he wanted to prove by them that both Mr. Elliott and himself had been misled, and that neither of them had any intent to injure any innocent person.

Capt. Lisle Saw the Sea Serpent.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., July 18.—Another verification of the report of the presence of a large sea serpent in Long Island Sound was given out here to-day. Capt. John Lisle, a resident of this place, says that he saw the serpent in the harbor off here. It seemed about as long as a whaleboat and as big around as a barrel. When the serpent started for the Sound its head was poised about six feet above the surface of the water, he says.

It is reported that several women stopping here for the summer saw the sea serpent, and, becoming frightened, made for their hotel without stopping to make a closer inspection of the stranger.

A Good Suggestion.

Order a case of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co.'s "Weiner," the finest brewed. Park Av. & 51st St.—Adv.

DEFENDER SAFE IN PORT

Anchored Off Mr. Iselin's House at New-Rochelle.

WILL GO TO BAY RIDGE TO-DAY

A Good-Sized Crowd to See the New Sailing Machine—A Little Spin in the Afternoon Breeze.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 18.—The Defender came to anchor in the harbor at 10:30 this morning, mooring to a white can buoy near the entrance, and about a mile from All View, the liver-and-white-colored residence of C. Oliver Iselin, practical manager of the new yacht. The Colonia came to anchor a short distance away and nearer to Mr. Iselin's cottage, on Premium Point.

The Defender and the Colonia arrived after a rather unpleasant run from Bristol, R. I., in tow of the ocean tug Luckenbach and the tender Hattie Palmer, a queer nondescript craft, which plies between here and New-York City ordinarily, but which has been leased as a tender to the new craft built to defend the America's Cup.

The fleet of which they were the principal members also included Mr. Iselin's steam launch, which brought up the rear of the procession, as it came through the Sound to this place. The big Luckenbach was the leader, the Hattie Palmer coming next and furnishing a firm holding place for the hawser which drew the Defender. A hawser ran from the cup boat to the Colonia, and she in turn furnished a tow for the little launch belonging to Mr. Iselin. That was the order when the fleet was sighted off Hempstead Bay at 10 o'clock, five hours behind the time at which they were expected to reach here. The Defender and the Colonia were both under "bare poles," not a yard of canvas showing.

As soon as the big sloops showed up there was a scurrying about of owners of small sailboat yachts, as they call them up here in this intensely nautical village; canvas was spread, and in the light breeze prevailing they worked their way out the bay to the spot where the two yachts were to find anchorage. Rowboats and launches followed, so that there was quite a mosquito fleet to welcome the big craft. The only noisy welcome was the firing of the cannon of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club, as none of the craft in the harbor had cannon on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, Woodbury Kane, and H. C. Leeds were on board the Defender on her trip, Capt. Hank Haff being in command. Fifteen of the crew were on the Colonia during the trip. The fleet left Newport in the early evening, and found a fog outside that prevented rapid progress being made. Off Point Judith, the party encountered rough weather and a considerable mist, but this didn't amount to much until at the end of an hour's run, when the mist was converted to rain, the breeze grew into a blow, the sea began to kick up quite a commotion, and the "thick weather" developed into a nasty fog.

Rapid progress under such conditions was, of course, impossible, and the Luckenbach's Captain was content to feel his way along the course, so that no accident should happen to his precious charges. The rain ceased toward morning, and the breeze died down, but the fog held on until about 10 o'clock, when the tug and her tows were sighted from here. Nothing had happened on the trip, and the Defender was "right as a trivet" when both the Luckenbach and the Hattie Palmer cast off, went alongside, and guided the big sloop to her mooring at the white can buoy.

Then the Colonia was taken to her anchorage. The little launch took the party of passengers to "All View," where breakfast was served. While the guests of Mr. Iselin were resting the men on the Colonia were transferred to the Defender, and her great mainsail was spread under the direction of Capt. Haff, who also gave the crew some other work to help make them feel at home on the new craft.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Messrs. Iselin, Kane, and Leeds, accompanied by Mrs. Iselin and two lady friends, went out to the Defender in their little launch. The gentlemen in full nautical "togs" boarded the Defender, and Mr. Iselin gave orders for sails to be set and the boat prepared for a short run to try her sails. The gentlemen doffed their coats and caps and blossomed out in cruising rigs for the admiration of about 100 boys and young girls, and about 50 more men of mature age, who were steaming, sailing, or rowing about the Defender in launches, sailboats, rowboats, and gigs, one man even venturing out in a shell to see the sloop about which so much has been said and printed.

Before there was a stir on board to prepare for the afternoon trip there was a pretty nautical picture in the harbor. The Defender was surrounded by the little craft propelled by naphtha, steam, sails or oars, like flies about the sticky paper in a druggist's show window. Her jib and flying jib were close reefed, her mainsail lay in graceful folds over the big boom, and stowed snugly along the starboard rail was the big topsail. On the Colonia, lying a bit further in shore, the sails were partially reefed, but enough canvas was loose to permit the wind to move it slowly about in graceful fashion. Her decks were deserted, all life having been transferred to the Defender.

The tender Hattie Palmer lay alongside the Defender, receiving truck from her hold that had been brought down from Newport. A merry party of United States army officers and their ladies moved about the pair of sloops as closely as they dared on the steamer Hamilton, and George A. Thayer's composite yacht Aquila, with a party of ladies on board, chased hither and thither so that all that was going on could be seen. Saucy launches ran alongside in inquisitive fashion, and darted away when Capt. Haff shook his long gray beard in their direction.

It was clear out toward the Sound, but the air was thick to the southwest, so that while Huckleberry Island loomed up plainly enough, a mass of dark rich green, the buildings on Davids Island were very indistinct, and the outlines of the flag that flew from the pole on the parade grounds could but faintly be discerned. Further in toward the mainland the gay structures on Glen Island were but ghost-like; mere tracings in a background of mist, with Little Germany and its imported beer invisible.

Shortly before 3 o'clock a light breeze sprang up and brought the outlines of the craft on the Sound and the buildings on the near-by islands into plain view. It was then that Mr. Iselin decided to go out and show the visitors, whose numbers were constantly being added to, what a graceful creature the Defender was when in her racing rig.

At 3:15 Mr. Iselin appeared on deck from below, his wife and her friends having returned to All View. Mr. Iselin wore a pair of duck trousers, a dress shirt, with three white studs in the bosom, a turn-down collar, with a dark-blue tie of the old "butterfly" type, and a tan-colored hat, with a moderately wide brim, a sort of cross between the sombrero of the plains and the regulation service hat of the soldiers. It is supposed to be the proper thing in a "working rig" for the commandant of a racing craft, and up-to-date yachtsmen will govern themselves accordingly hereafter.

The mainsail and jib were spread by 3:30, and then the topsail was sent aloft, a beautiful bit of canvas, which seemed to fairly shiver with delight when the constantly increasing breeze kissed and toyed with it. Sheeted home, it forced the white sloop to lie over to port until just the faintest trace of her dark-colored hull showed below the hull, which was spotlessly white to the waterline. Then the flyin jib was set and as the sailboats and launches moved out of her course the moorings were cut loose and the Defender, catching the fresh breeze, bounded away in a graceful curve and headed for the westward and City Island. That was at 3:45.

Away in the offing the twin smokestacks of the big Sound steamer Richard Peck were visible, her upper decks well filled with people bound for New-Haven, who had a good view of the Defender on her first appearance under sail in New-York waters. Through the glasses faint puffs of steam told that Capt. Hardie had recognized the sloop and was whistling a salute, but the sound failed to reach New-Rochelle Harbor, as the wind was from the wrong direction.

There was neither mud nor sea enough to show the yachtsmen what the Defender could do. But they saw that she stood up stiffly, more gracefully as a swan, and acted as if she could show her heels to most anything of her sort afloat. As that was what she was built for, it is to be hoped that she may fulfil the expectations of those who saw her afloat and speeding over the waters to-day.

The trip to test her sails was a short one, the Defender running down to City Island and then back to her anchorage, which was reached at 6:30 in the evening. Her sails were reefed and when sunset came she lay quietly moored to the White Can buoy, swaying to the motion of the waves which had seemingly rocked all on board to rest.

The Defender will remain at anchor where she lies until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when she is to be towed to Bay Ridge to remain over night, and to be prepared for the race against the Vigilant on Saturday over the Sandy Hook course. At least those were announced plans to-day. But the syndicate are as mysterious about the movements of their pet as "Bob" Cook is about a Yale crew of oarsmen that he has in training, and the plans are therefore liable to any changes that wind, weather, or Mr. Iselin's inclinations may dictate. "Nat" Herreschoff is expected her to-morrow to go down the East River with the Defender, and see that she gets through the perils of Hell Gate without injury. The Colonia will probably go down to Bay Ridge at the same time that the Defender does.

Vigilant Ready for Defender.

As was expected, the removal of lead from the afterpart of the keel of the Vigilant made an improvement in the trim of the yacht.

The work of cutting out the lead and fitting in the block of wood, which was covered with a highly polished copper plating, was completed much sooner than had been expected, and in consequence thereof the Vigilant was floated from the dry dock shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and was towed down to Bay Ridge, where she was anchored off the Atlantic Yacht Club. In less than an hour, however, the Vigilant was again taken in tow, and headed for the Narrows.

It was all activity on board the ex-cup defender, and shortly after passing Fort Hamilton the sails were spread and the Vigilant stood off for Sandy Hook. The breeze was light, but still it answered the purpose, as it was not a trial of speed, but more of an experimental trip, in order to get a line on the present conditions of the racer, and enable Capt. Charles Barr to drill his men a little in the handling of the craft, and to stretch her sails and detect any possible defects that it might be necessary to remedy before her trial to-morrow against the Defender. The Vigilant returned to her moorings early in the afternoon, and it is more than likely that she will take another little spin to-day.

CATTLE "ROUND-UP" AT MONTAUK

Herders on Long Island Drive Away Their Stock from Mr. Corbin's Land, as He Ordered.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., July 18.—Farmers and cattle owners of Long Island are greatly interested as to whether they will have the privilege of using Montauk as a pasture land for cattle, sheep, and horses. According to the order of Austin Corbin, the 5,500 acres recently purchased by himself and Charles M. Pratt were cleared today of all cattle. Frank Stratton, agent for the Bensons, who own the remainder of the peninsula, told a reporter for The New-York Times to-night that he could not say whether any cattle would be turned on Montauk another season or not.

This is a grave question for the cattle owners of Long Island, who, for years, have turned their cattle on these famous pasture lands. Since the purchase of the Corbin-Pratt property, representative cattle owners have visited Mr. Corbin with the idea of seeing if the cattle could not remain upon his property till the end of the season. David J. Gardiner received word that the railroad property must positively be cleared of all cattle by Thursday night, July 18.

Arthur W. Benson, now in Italy, was consulted by cable, and an arrangement made to drive the cattle off the Corbin-Pratt property at Fort Pond, into the Hitherwoods to the west, until the east part of the Peninsular, which also belongs to the Bensons, could be fenced in, when the cattle will again be driven across the Corbin-Pratt purchase into the rich pasture lands lying between Oyster Pond and the point.

Ten herdsmen went to Montauk to-day to round up the cattle and drive them into the Hitherwoods. A large delegation of cattle owners accompanied the herdsmen. The party left Easthampton at daylight this morning, and with its horsemen attired in regular ranchmen's garb, wagons of cattle owners, and provision vans, had a decidedly "Wild West" appearance.

After breakfast the herdsmen received their orders from Chief Herdsman Edward H. Dayton. The cattle, nearly 1,000 in number, were scattered over a territory seven miles long, and from one to three miles wide. The cattle were driven from out the Neck Points of Woods and Indian Fields to Great Plain, where the grand round up was completed. Here the cattle were inspected by David J. Gardiner and David H. Huntling, the principal cattle owners of the party.

The herd was then started for Hitherwoods, a distance of three and one-half miles.

PULLMAN STRIKERS WILL TRY FARMING

A Colony Will Carve Homes Out of the Louisiana Forests.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Homeseekers' Association, through the Rev. W. H. Carwardine, one of its Directors, this morning shipped a number of Pullman ex-employes who were strikers last year to new homes in St. Charles, La.

Some time ago a committee from the Pullman colony visited the South, and selected this place. The Homeseekers' Association has found employement for them there, and if those who left Chicago to-day are satisfied, about forty families from Pullman will leave in the Fall. The men will work in the sawmills, and gradually clear the land and put in their crop.

They have agreed to stand togther for at least six months, and give farming a fair trial.

A British Steamship Damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A large British steamship bound east, with her bow stove in, as if she had passed through a collision, was passed in latitude 46.27, longitude 38.10, by the American Line steamship Illinois, which arrived at this port to-day from Antwerp. Capt. Beynon of the Illinois reports that the vessel was making good headway, and in no apparent danger. There were no signals of distress displayed for assistance, or the Illinois would have promptly responded. The vessel referred to is believed to belong to what is known as the Bristol Line of steamers, which ply between New-York and Bristol, England.

Advance in Alabama Coal Prices.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18.—As a result of the recent combination formed by the coal operators of the Birmingham district, domestic coal has advanced 25 cents a ton, and steam coal 15 cents a ton, making the price of each at the mines $1.75 and $1.05, respectively. This advance nearly covers the recent advance in miners' wages, and will probably be increased shortly to bring prices back to the profitable basis of three years ago. The combination is believed to be strong enough to maintain the advance.

TAMMANY FACTIONS FIGHT

Uproar over Election of Eleventh District Inspectors.

THE DALTON MEN IN CONTROL

A Split in the Eighth—Harmony in the Fifth and Thirty-third—Primaries to be Held August 1.

Tammany districts meetings to elect Inspectors for the primaries were held in many Assembly districts last night.

In the Eighth and Eleventh Districts there were contests growing out of the rivalry for the leadership of the districts. In the other districts where contests had been expected there was a flattering degree of harmony. These were the Fifth, Third, and Thirty-third Districts.

The primaries for which the Inspectors were chosen will be held Aug. 1.

The Eleventh Assembly District meeting was held in a hall at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, and disorder continued from the opening to the close. William Dalton, the district leader, and his forces won the fight without a contest, so far as candidates were concerned. But the opposition faction, led by John Delaney, made up in noise what it lacked in numbers. Members of the two factions shook their fists in each other's faces, hurled uncomplimentary epithets of every kind at each other, and several times business had to be suspended in order to quell the rioting.

Mr. Delaney and his followers held a preliminary caucus in rooms at 424 Eighth Avenue, and at 8 o'clock they marched to the meeting place. The meeting place was already so crowded that they had difficulty in finding standing room in the rear of the hall. After their arrival the hallways and stairways were packed close with men unable to gain admittance, while a large crowd gathered in the street outside to see and hear as much of the fun as possible.

The appearance of Chairman Dalton, with a club for a gavel, evoked cheers from his friends, but the Delaneyites remained silent. Mr. Dalton briefly announced the purpose of the special meeting, and said that, besides the election of Inspectors, there would be distributed blanks for poll and ballot clerks and Inspectors for the next election. Then the disorder began.

Mr. Delaney asked Mr. Dalton if notices to attend the meeting had been sent to persons living outside the district. "I have been so informed," he declared.

"Name some one," said Mr. Dalton, "because we want to conduct things in an upright manner."

"A Mr. Dillon of Forty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue," answered Mr. Delaney, "was notified by you that he would confer a personal favor on you if he would attend to-night. I am also informed that ex-Police Commissioner Sheehan's list contains the name of John McGloin, who does not live in the district. I don't want to disturb the meeting, but I want to know if the signatures of the General Committee had been taken to certify to the election of persons not elected."

"No such thing has been done," replied Mr. Dalton. "Are you satisfied?"

"If I find that the men nominated for Inspectors are elected, I can answer that question," replied Mr. Delaney.

This answer was greeted with derisive laughter, which excited Mr. Delaney's adherents to a fever pitch. They shouted at Mr. Dalton and at each other, and for several minutes no business could be transacted.

In the midst of the disorder some one moved to proceed with the regular order, whereupon Mr. Delaney shouted that the man was not a member of the committee.

Cries of "Yes, he is!" "No, he isn't!" "Put him out!" came from all quarters, and the Delaney men made a rush for the man. But Mr. Delaney pushed them back, and urged them not to commit violence.

When order was partially restored Chairman Dalton called for the nominations of Inspectors, and Secretary Ferguson read the names of Jeremiah Sullivan, Henry Cunningham, and James Grady.

A vote was called for, and the Dalton men shouted "Aye" with all their lungs. Then the Delaney men yelled "No" as loud as they could, and for fully a minute both factions shouted and screamed and waved hats, and banged with canes, until the din was deafening.

To the surprise of every one, Mr. Delaney, making himself heard, then moved that the election of the three Inspectors be made unanimous.

This evoked hisses and catcalls from his own followers, and laughter from his opponents. He demanded a roll call, but his voice was drowned by the shouts. Everybody in the room was yelling.

Ex-Assemblyman Adolph Schillinger took a hand in the trouble. He suddenly left his seat in a corner and, advancing as near to Mr. Delaney as he could, called the latter a windbag, a thief, a hog, and a liar.

"You can bring your suits against me," Mr. Schillinger shouted.

Mr. Schillinger then tried to climb over those sitting in front of him to attack Mr. Delaney, but his friends held him back.

While Mr. Schillinger was shouting, a fight started in the centre of the room, and there were cries to adjourn the meeting and prevent bloodshed. The fight developed into a general scrimmage in that vicinity. Men struck right and left with their fists and canes, and others stood up on chairs in a ring around the combattants.

Chairman Dalton was powerless, and made no attempt to interfere.

Mr. Delaney emerged from the thick of the fight and shouted:

"Those Inspectors are acceptable to us. All we want is honest men. Our fight will be at the primaries."

"Yah! Yah! Yah!" yelled the Dalton men.

Mr. Delaney moved that the Secretary deposit one ballot for the three Inspectors, and that was done amid more excitement.

A motion was then carried to authorize Chairman Dalton to appoint a committee of fifteen to frame a primary ticket, and a committee of three was ordered to select suitable quarters for the primary.

Another squabble followed over the question of adjournment. Chairman Dalton insisted that blanks for elections officers should be distributed, but Mr. Delaney said the meeting was not called for that purpose.

A man in the centre of the room jeered at Mr. Delaney, and Mr. Delaney called him a loafer. Then there was another fight for several minutes, and several fists were thrust into Mr. Delaney's face.

It was finally decided to distribute the blanks this evening.

There were more yells for adjournment, and when an adjournment was declared there was more disorder. Cheers were given for Chairman Dalton and hoots and hisses for Delaney, and more fighting was threatened, but the disturbance finally subsided and Mr. Delaney and his followers withdrew.

Ex-Assemblyman Schillinger explained his hostility to Mr. Delaney to a reporter for The New-York Times. He accuses Mr. Delaney of suing him for $1,500 for fees and expenses incurred in conducting an election contest a year ago, after agreeing to settle the claim for $500, of which Mr. Schillinger had paid him $408. The case is still in the courts.

The Dalton men say they will win hands down at the primaries.

John Purcell was made temporary Chairman of the organization in the Third Assembly District. The meeting was at Christopher and Hudson Streets. There were rumors that a contest was probable. There was none. John P. Howard, George J. Thompson, and Michael Johnson were chosen Inspectors.

In the Fourth District, Leader Edward T. Fitzpatrick had no opposition. The meeting was held at 218 East Broadway. Thomas Holland, William Horan, and Michael McCormick were elected Inspectors.

Ex-Police Justice Bernard Martin presided at the meeting in the Fifth District, at 4 West Thirteenth Street. Louis F. Goffrey, E. H. Hayes, and Peter E. Prendergast were elected Inspectors without opposition. This is interpreted as meaning the re-election of Martin as district leader and puts an end to the hopes of ex-Assemblymen Moore and O'Donnell, each of whom wished to succeed him.

In the Eighth Assembly District two sets of Inspectors were elected. The regular meeting was held at Grand and Ludlow Streets. The friends of Martin Engle were most numerous, and the followers of "Barney" Rourke, who were former members of the John J. O'Brien Association decided to withdraw. Among them were Nathan S. Levy, Julius Simon, Philip Wissig, F. J. Selig, Thomas Sullivan, and Henry Raabe. They asserted that the hall had been packed against them, and they went to 128 Allen Street and elected N. S. Levy, H. J. Appell, and John Sherry Inspectors.

At the regular place of meeting the followers of Mr. Engle elected Charles Kraemer, Seymour Adams, and Morris Rose.

Ex-Police Commissioner Sheehan presided at the meeting of the Ninth District. It was held at the Pequod Club, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street. The attendance was large. Dennis Clifford, Thomas Carroll, and Philip Olwell were chosen Inspectors.

The expected control of the Thirty-third District did not occur. There has been rivalry between ex-Police Justice Burke and Patrick F. Farrigan for the leadership. Mr. Burke was the leader in the old Twenty-sixth District. The meeting was held at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Second Avenue. Mr. Burke presided. The meeting began at 7:30 o'clock, and James Foy, Sarsfield Kennedy, and Jonathan Hauson were promptly chosen Inspectors unanimously. Just as the meeting was about to adjourn Mr. Ferrigan, with three of his supporters, entered the hall. He asserted that undue haste had been made and demanded a roll call to ascertain if a quorum was present. The call showed that a quorum was there. After adjournment Ferrigan said he would file a protest against the Inspectors serving.

CIVIL WAR PROBABLE IN ECUADOR

Gen. Alfaro's Army, in Two Divisions, Marches Against Quito—No Great Resistance Likely.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 18.—A cable from Guayaquil reports the death of the Rev. Suere, the Venezuelan Minister. The Supreme Chief has decreed that he shall be paid the greatest funeral honors at the expense of the Government.

The First Division of the Patriot Army left via Chimbo; the Second Division will follow via Babahoyo. Gen. Alfaro, with his staff, will leave Monday via Chimbo, prepared to meet all emergencies.

A general civil war is probable.

The titular Government at Quito obstinately refuses to consider all reasonable overtures for the bringing about of peace. But it is generally believed that it is too weak to make any lengthy resistance.

Frederico Errazuris, a prominent Chilean politician, and the Liberal candidate for the Presidency at the next election, arrived here on the steamship Loa. He returns to Chile on the same steamer, accompanied by Alberto Espejo, also well known in political circles.

There is no truth in the report published in New-York newspapers of a fire here.

MRS. SUTCLIFFE PROVED HER VALOR

A Negro Thought She Had a Revolver, and She Took a Horse and Wagon—Arrested for That and Assault.

Mrs. M. D. Sutcliffe of 81 Madison Street claims a joint interest in an oil store at 69 New-Chambers Street, with her son, H. O. Sutcliffe. This store, Mrs. Sutcliffe alleges, was sold by the son to A. A. Mundell without authority from her, but as she was too late to stop the transaction she went to New-Chambers Street, and seeing a horse and wagon belonging to Mundell she jumped in and ordered the negro driver to go to a livery stable. The driver had heard Mrs. Sutcliffe had a revolver and did as he was told.

Mr. Mundell procured a warrant for Mrs. Sutcliffe's arrest. She slapped the face of one of the detectives who arrested her.

When arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Tombs Police Court Mrs. Sutcliffe promised to lay no further claim to the horse and wagon, and as the driver testified that she did not actually show a pistol the Magistrate discharged her.

A few hours later she went to her son's house in Brooklyn to "have it out" with him, and while there struck both his wife and her mother, so she was arrested again on a Brooklyn warrant.

REACHED FOR HER TEETH AND FELL

Mrs. Lachmann Dropped Them Out of the Window—She Is Dead.

Elizabeth Lachmann, forty-five years old, of 196 Seventh Street, fell from the first story of that number to the sidewalk last night, and died in Bellevue Hospital less than an hour later. Her skull was fractured and her left leg broken.

Mrs. Lachmann, who was a widow, and had no children, lived on the top floor. While leaning out of the window of her apartments her false teeth fell to the coping of the first-story windows.

She descended to that story and leaned out of a window to recover the teeth. She leaned too far, and, the coping being narrow, she fell over it to the sidewalk.

Ericsson Victims Doing Well.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 18.—The five engineers who were so badly scalded yesterday by the wrecking of a low pressure cylinder on the torpedo boat Ericsson, are doing well in the Marine Hospital. Many telegrams have been received from friends, inquiring as to the condition of the injured men.

New Offices for City Officials.

The Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office and authorized the Corporation Attorney and the Public Administrator to rent new offices in Temple Court Building.

Getting Points for San Francisco.

Police Commissioner Moses Gunst of San Francisco, Cal., was a visitor at Police Headquarters yesterday. He called on President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker.

The President Goes Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 18.—The President and Joseph Jefferson drove five miles to White Island Pond to-day for a day's fishing, returning after dark.

Five Score Years and Tenn.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 18.—At Suwannee Shoals, Fla., Sam Basheat died to-day. He is said to have been 110 years old.

MURDER IN SECOND DEGREE

Collins Convicted for Killing Student Ohl of Princeton.

THE DEFENDANT MOVED TO TEARS

Judge Gummere's Charge Regarded as Rather Favorable to an Acquittal—Jury Out Seven Hours.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—The jury in the case of John Collins for killing Frederick P. Ohl, at 11:45 to-night rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree.

Collins is a negro who, on the night of June 8, shot Frederick P. Ohl and Garrett Cochran, two Princeton students. Ohl died a few days later, but Cochran recovered. Collins was placed on trial last Monday. The evidence showed that Collins and another negro named Downes had quarreled with the students during the evening previous to the shooting, and the plea of self-defense was raised in behalf of Collins.

W. Holt Apgar, the Assistant Prosecutor, this morning addressed the jury. He contended that there was no force in the claim made by the defense that the students should have gone home after the first encounter with the negroes on the street. He said the students had a right to go where they pleased without interference, and their right was as great as that of "a drunken negro, with a pint of whisky in his stomach and a seven-barreled revolver in his hand." He warned the jury against the attempt to create sympathy for the defendant, and asked if there should be no sympathy for a man who would carry a bullet in his flesh for life, and for a man whose life was cut short in his very prime. He declared that the stories told by Cochran and others since the shooting were straightforward and manly—entirely different from those they would have made had they been willing to take the life of Collins, as Collins had taken one of theirs. He claimed that a conviction of murder would not be contrary to law, even if Ohl and his companion had provoked the assault. The prosecution contended that Collins lay in wait for the two students in the narrow doorway near Anderson's saloon. A verdict of murder in the first degree was asked as a warning to others who were planning violence.

Judge Beasley, for the defense, said that he had passed four years in Princeton and knew of college life. He said that a negro in Princeton is looked upon as a menial and is treated with contempt. He said that Collins had no motive to kill Ohl and that none had been shown by the prosecution. If there was no motive there was no crime. He said that if the story told by the students was true they followed men whom they were afraid of and that men generally do not follow people of whom they are afraid.

The remarks of Judge Beasley affected the prisoner and he cried during the speech.

While Judge Beasley was talking, Thomas D. Terhune, Juror No. 3, asked to be excused on account of illness brought on by the heat. He was taken outside and a physician was summoned. He recovered in a few minutes and took his seat, and Judge Beasley finished.

Senator Daly spoke for an hour and urged the jury to acquit the prisoner, as the students had themselves to blame.

Pr

MARIA BARBELLA TO DIE

Sentenced to be Executed at Sing Sing in the Week of Aug. 19.

FIRST WOMAN FOR ELECTRIC CHAIR

The Second Sentenced to Death in This State in 75 Years—Knives and a Stiletto Taken from Her Relatives.

Maria Barbella, generally spoken of as Maria Barberi, but whose right name, according to her mother, is Barbella, was sentenced to die by electricity by Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for the murder of Domenico Cataldo. The execution is to take place in the week beginning Aug. 19.

Maria Barbella was convicted of murder in the first degree last Monday. If the sentence is carried out, and this is doubted by many, she will be the second woman to suffer the death penalty in this State within a period of seventy-five years, and the first woman to go to the electric chair.

The promised spectacle of a woman being sentenced to death attracted a crowd many times larger than the courtroom could accommodate. A number of women were among the spectators. The condemned woman's parents were in the courtroom.

When Maria Barbella's case was called, the prisoner entered the courtroom supported by Mrs. Foster, the Tombs Angel. Maria Barbella's appearance indicated plainly that physically she was very weak.

Upon a chair facing the Recorder the young woman was placed. Mrs. Foster sat beside her, with one arm about her neck, and a hand clasping one of the prisoner's for encouragement.

The Clerk asked Maria the usual questions as to her age, nativity, religion, and condition through an interpreter. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre then said:

"I rise in obedience to the command of the law to ask the Court to do now that which the mandates of the Legislature demand. The crime of which this defendant is convicted was the killing of Domenico Cataldo. The evidence established the crime as murder in the first degree.

"Your Honor knows that everything possible to be done in her behalf in her trial was done by her counsel. They tried to enlist sympathy, but from the character of the evidence there was nothing for the jury to do but to find a verdict of murder in the first degree. I know the defendant's counsel had engaged insanity experts to examine her. They reported that she was not insane at the time of the trial or at the time of the killing. She has had a fair and impartial trial. There remains but one more duty to perform, that is to ask the Court to impose the sentence of death on the defendant.

The clerk asked the defendant if she had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced. This was interpreted to her.

Lawyer Evans, her counsel, moved for a new trial. He said the records would show many errors to warrant it.

"I have been unable to secure a copy of the record," he said, "so I ask you to postpone the imposition of sentence until the stenographer furnishes me with a complete manuscript."

Lawyer House, who had been retained by Countess di Brazzi, appealed to the Recorder to postpone sentence. The Recorder said it was not a matter of discretion with him. He was the minister of justice, and his duty was prescribed by law.

"The law provides that the girl shall have all the advantages that may accrue to a defendant," he said. "These advantages she has had, and still has. Her next resource is the Court of Appeals. If there has been any error that court will rectify it."

Mr. House made another appeal for an arrest of judgment, but his motion was denied.

Maria Barbella, who through this discussion, which lasted half an hour, had been sitting apparently oblivious to all around her, weeping at intervals, was called to the bar.

Mrs. Foster and a court attendant supported her as she stood at the railing. The girl seemed neither to hear nor understand anything that passed.

Then the Recorder began a lengthy speech to her, which was translated by the interpreter. The Recorder said:

"Maria Barberi, you were indicted and tried for the crime of murder in the first degree, a jury of more than average intelligence, after a most careful selection, was by your own choice put in the jury box. At your trial everything that could with reason and propriety be done by counsel for you was done. The evidence produced, mainly undisputed, was overwhelming proof of your guilt.

"The jury manifestly showed not only the most kindly interest in your case and condition, but the most heartfelt sympathy," continued the Recorder. "The verdict was in accordance with the facts, and no other verdict could, in view of the evidence, have been considered. By that verdict law and justice have been vindicated, and beyond that nothing can be expected at the bar of justice.

"Nothing now remains but for me to pass sentence upon you. Maria Barberi, you have been found guilty of murder in the first degree in killing one Dominico Cataldo.

"It is ordered that within ten days from the present date the Sheriff of New-York or his agents transmit you into the custody of the Warden of the State prison at Sing Sing, and that from that time you be kept in solitary confinement, allowed to see no one but the keepers of the prison, your family, or a priest or minister of the Gospel, and your lawyers until the week beginning on Aug. 19, 1898, when the Warden of the State prison is commanded to inflict upon you the death penalty by electricity."

Then the girl was led away. As she reached the door her mother rushed out of the crowd toward her. Her brother and father followed. The deputies pushed them back, and the girl was led out of the room. Then her family were allowed to see her.

Maria Barbella was taken to Sing Sing yesterday afternoon in charge of Deputy Sheriff Snyder. She said farewell to the Tombs matron and the other women prisoners, and then the Deputy Sheriff took her to the visitors' waiting room. There were her parents, her sister, her aunt, the Countess di Brazzi, her secretary, and Warden Fallon. The Countess assured the girl that she would leave no stone unturned to save her from death.

A stiletto with a blade five inches long was taken from Maria's aunt before she was admitted to the room. From the sister two pocket knives were taken.

The sum of $5, sent to The New-York Times for the Barbellas, was handed to Mrs. Barbella yesterday afternoon at her plainly furnished tenement at 163 Third Street. A number of neighbors were trying to comfort Mrs. Barbella, who was on the verge of hysterics. She gratefully accepted the money, and signed the receipt for her husband, as "Mike Barbella."

"Is not your name Barberi?" the reporter asked.

"No, Sir; it is Barbella," was the reply.

TWO NAVAL VESSELS RACING

The Monongahela and Alliance Rivals in a Contest of Speed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—An interesting ocean race between two vessels of the United States Navy began to-day from Funchal, Madeira. The vessels are the practice ship Monongahela, having on board a class of naval cadets, and the training ship Alliance, manned by a large number of naval apprentices.

A cable message received at the Navy Department this afternoon indicates that the vessels started together. The Monongahela is bound for Annapolis and the Alliance for Yorktown, so that the race will be to the Virginia Capes. Both vessels will proceed under sail, but the Alliance is at somewhat of a disadvantage from the fact that she will have to drag her unused propellers. The Alliance has a displacement of 1,375 tons, while that of the Monongahela is 2,100 tons. There is much rivalry between the cadets and the apprentices, and the boys on each ship will work hard to have their particular vessel reach the capes first.

GRIFFIN FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Jeffersonian Club of Watertown Presents the Name of Its Favorite for a Nomination on the State Ticket.

WATERTOWN, July 18.—Northern New-York has a candidate for Attorney General this year on the Democratic ticket in the person of Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, whose candidacy was formally announced to-night by the Jeffersonian Club of this city.

There has been more or less talk about Mr. Griffin of late in connection with this office, but he has not until to-night intimated that a nomination would be acceptable.

Mr. Griffin was born in 1848, educated in Jefferson County schools, and served five years as Superintendent of Schools in this city. After being admitted to the bar in 1876 he formed a partnership with Joseph Mullin, Jr., which has continued until the present time. Mr. Griffin was a member of the Constitutional Commission in 1890, and declined an appointment as County Judge of Jefferson County, tendered by Gov. Flower. He has been a member of the Democratic State Committee since 1885, serving three years as Chairman of the Executive Committee, during which time the party won some of its most important battles.

In starting Mr. Griffin toward the State Convention to secure the nomination, the Jeffersonian Club adopted the following:

Whereas, The Jeffersonian Club learns with sincere pleasure of the favorable comments of the press and of individuals on the proposed nomination of Daniel G. Griffin for the office of Attorney General—favors which he well deserves, for his attainments as a lawyer and his character as a citizen merit and have secured the highest respect, and are a guarantee of his qualification for the office; therefore.

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Democratic State Convention his nomination for the office mentioned, and that the President of the club be requested to take such action on its behalf as he may deem proper to procure a concurrence in this recommendation.

Following the adoption of this resolution, a committee brought Mr. Griffin before the club, after apprising him of its action. Mr. Griffin, in thanking the members, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Jeffersonian Club: You may feel assured I derive sincere pleasure from your generous action and the kind words which have been spoken. To hear those who know me best—no matter what may be my own misgivings—express confidence in my worthiness of the honor for which you have recommended me, is a great satisfaction indeed, and a recompense for many hard struggles in the past and arduous duties even now. Especially is this so when I recall the prestige of this club and the influential part it has borne in party affairs since its organization. Whether your recommendation, so generously offered, shall be followed or disregarded, I shall cherish this event as a delightful memory.

On an occasion like this it is not expected I should do much more than express my thanks for your kindness. Allusions to affairs which are likely to engage public attention during the next canvass may more properly be left for other occasions. Besides, my views on public and party affairs, if not widely published, are at least known to you all. That you, who have had many opportunities to learn these opinions, should recommend my nomination for an important office is assuring that they are not widely divergent from your own.

The office of Attorney General of New-York is worthy the ambition of the greatest lawyer. It presents opportunities for usefulness, discipline, and achievements superior to all other allurements for the lawyer who is devoted to his profession. Even a nomination for the office under such circumstances as it is likely to be made by the next Democratic State Convention, and whether followed by victory or defeat at the polls, would be an honor I should esteem equal to an election. I have never been a candidate, as that term is generally understood, for a political nomination or a public office, but have never thought a man may not, without infringing the best rules of American citizenship, seek by proper means to obtain any honor from his party. A contrary opinion would involve a disrespect for our form of government.

If your partiality this evening be followed by that of my other fellow-citizens, it shall be my chief aim to cause you no regret for this beginning.

The Jeffersonian Club claims the honor of having launched the successful candidacy of Roswell P. Flower for Governor and of Dennis O'Brien for Judge of the Court of Appeals, both of these gentlemen, as well as Mr. Griffin, being members of that organization.

A MAD DOG IN A CANDY STORE

Chewed the Proprietor's Ledger and Then a Brooklyn Policeman "Roped" and Clubbed Him to Death.

A dog, frothing at the mouth and snarling at every person he passed, dashed into the candy store running from Fulton Street to Liberty Street, Brooklyn, Wednesday afternoon, and the saleswomen, the bookkeeper and the proprietor made a hasty retreat, not forgetting, however, to close the doors as they left the store.

This gave the dog entire possession of the store. With the wisdom of a sensible dog he refused to eat the sweets that were on every side, he tried to chew up the ledger and cash book, tore down a silk curtain and knocked over several plants that were in the show window.

While thus amusing himself, to the horror of the proprietor, but to the delight of many small boys, a policeman was summoned.

The policeman got a rope and made a noose at one end, as he had seen the cowboys do at the Wild West show. Then, borrowing a buckskin glove from a trolley motorman, he boldly entered the store.

The crowd at the windows saw the dog make a leap toward the policeman. This was just what he had expected, and in a twinkle the rope went spinning through the air. The noose fell around the dog's head, and with a quick jerk the rope was tightened, and the dog was lying on the floor helpless.

With his suck the policeman whacked the dog upon the head until he—the dog—was dead. Then the policeman dragged the carcass out into the street, amid the cheers of the crowd.

FUNERAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE EHRLICH

Services at Temple Emanu-El This Morning—The Pall Bearers.

The funeral of Chief Justice Simon M. Ehrlich of the City Court will take place at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at 10 o'clock this morning. A special train from Throgg's Neck will bring the body to the city, and from the station it will be taken to the Murray Hill Hotel, where it will be met by the pall bearers. The following gentlemen have been selected to act as pall bearers:

Justices Robert A. Van Wyck, Joseph E. Newburger, James H. Fitzsimons, John Henry McCarthy, and Lewis J. Conlan of the City Court; Judge Leonard A. Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge David McAdam of the Superior Court, Recorder Goff, ex-Judge S. Burdett Hyatt, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, ex-Judge Edward Browne, ex-Judge Henry P. McGown, ex-State Senator Charles G. Cornell, Lawrence Delmour, Washington L. Jaques, David M. Levintritt, Albert J. Elias, and Michael T. Daly.

A special meeting of the Justices of the City Court was held yesterday, and resolutions upon the death of the Chief Justice were adopted.

Gov. Morton is to appoint some one to fill the vacancy in the City Court until after the next election. One of the candidates is Abraham Gruber, the Platt leader in the old Twenty-third Assembly District.

A FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENT NOT PROVED

Decision in the Suits Against a Brooklyn Carriage Company.

The Brooklyn Carriage and Harness Company made a general assignment to William E. C. Mayer Oct. 22, 1894. Of its creditors, the Birdsall, Waite & Perry Manufacturing Company, the Binghamton Wagon Company, and the Boston Buckboard and Carriage Company brought suit to set aside the assignment on the ground that it was made to defraud the creditors. They asserted that George Schwarz, President of the Brooklyn Carriage and Harness Company, had conveyed considerable property to his wife, Barbara Schwarz, the same day that the assignment was made.

Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday said that it was not clearly proved that the assignment was fraudulent, and decided in favor of the defendant. Concerning the transfer of the property, the Justice held that there were grave doubts about its legality, but dismissed the complaint on the ground that the action should have been brought by the assignee.

SITE FOR CITY COLLEGE

The One on Convent Hill Approved by the Board of Education.

ITS COST LESS THAN $600,000.

Some of the Advantages of the Historic Location — The Question of Buildings Not Yet Decided.

The Commissioners of Education, as Trustees of the College of the City of New-York, decided yesterday afternoon to secure a portion of Convent Hill for the site of the new college buildings.

The ground selected for the college site is bounded on the north by One Hundred and Fortieth Street, on the east by St. Nicholas Avenue, on the south by One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and on the west by Amsterdam Avenue. It is on the crest of the hill, and commands magnificent views of the Hudson River to the west, and to the eastward there is a view of the great plain stretching along the Harlem River to Long Island Sound.

The meeting of the Board of Education yesterday was a special one, and was called to pass upon the report which the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the college had prepared. Fifteen members of the board were in their seats. President Robert Maclay was in the chair.

Just before calling the board to order President Maclay administered the oath to Hugh Kelly, who succeeds School Commissioner R. Duncan Harris, resigned, and when the roll was called President Maclay formally introduced Mr. Kelly to the other members.

Chairman Ketchum, of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the college, then announced that the Committee on Sites had decided that the most suitable site for the new college buildings would be one on Convent Hill. He said the ground comprised 127 city lots. He described the advantages of the site as to location and command of views, and said ground is already prepared for building purposes. The site, he said, can be had for less than $600,000, the limit under the law. He moved the adoption of the report.

Trustee Strauss said he thought the minutes of the Board should contain a statement of the time and money spent by the committee in finding a suitable site for the college. He said more than forty sites were considered before a selection was made. He said the selected site has the advantage of every other one offered because of its geographical location, the fact that it will be soon in the centre of a great population, and because of its price, which is lower than is asked for any of the others examined. This motion was carried, and the board then unanimously accepted the report of the Executive Committee.

Trustee Holt moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to hold a meeting more than report. He said the committee should be authorized to begin condemnation proceedings or to enter into a contract for the land, and he moved that it be empowered to act.

Chairman Ketchum said the Executive Committee would represent the board so far as may be necessary, and moved that the board direct that surveys and maps and plans for the college be filed with the County Register, as required by the special act authorizing the purchase of the land. The motion was carried.

On motion of Chairman Ketchum, the Executive Committee was authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the site. The board then adjourned.

"The property selected for the new college buildings," said Chairman Ketchum after the meeting to a reporter for The New-York Times, "is owned by about twenty persons and estates. The board cannot pay more than $600,000 for it, nor can it expend more than $575,000 for the new buildings. We have not yet decided whether to erect one building or a large building and several smaller ones. Some Trustees think separate buildings should be erected for the library, the laboratory, and the manual-training schools. The grounds are extensive and will accommodate several large buildings. It is not possible now to say when the new buildings will be ready for occupancy, but I doubt whether they can be finished within three years."

The nearest stations to the site for west side elevated trains are at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, on Eighth Avenue. The Amsterdam Avenue cable road passes along the west side of the site. These two roads and their connections furnish the most convenient routes at present for reaching the site from the southern and eastern parts of the city. The Amsterdam Avenue road connects on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street with all the elevated railroads and the street railways running north and south. Pupils residing above the Harlem who cross the river at Third and Second Avenues can take the cable road to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and transfer to the Amsterdam Avenue line; those who cross over the Madison Avenue Bridge on the trolley line will have the hill to climb from Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and those who cross by Macomb's Dam Bridge, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, High Bridge, near West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, and Washington Bridge, at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, will have to walk to Amsterdam Avenue before finding an available car line.

The college buildings will be on historic ground. Hamilton Grange, the residence of Alexander Hamilton, and the famous thirteen trees which he planted are in the immediate vicinity.

A MINISTER SENT TO PRISON

Convicted of Perjury in Securing the Arrest of a Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The Rev. N. E. Howland, the young Pasadena minister, passed through this city on his way to the San Quentin Penitentiary, to which institution he has been sentenced to serve two years by the Superior Court of Los Angeles County.

Howland is a native of Massachusetts. A few years ago he took up a residence at Pasadena. Some time ago he held a series of revival meetings at that place. Outsiders interfered and greatly disturbed the solemn proceedings. The preacher swore out a warrant for the arrest of a man named Howard on a charge of disturbing the peace. The latter established his innocence. Howard then, in a spirit of retaliation, had the preacher arrested on a charge of perjury for falsely swearing in securing his arrest. His conviction followed.

Probable Railroad Combination.

There was a meeting in this city yesterday of the representatives of the two Reorganization Committees which were formed for the purpose of reorganizing the Valley Railway Company of Ohio. The two committees have agreed upon a compromise, and are now discussing the details. As soon as the papers have been executed, an official announcement will be made of the nature of the settlement. It is said that an important railroad combination will result from this settlement, and that the Baltimore and Ohio, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Valley Railway of Ohio, and possibly other roads will be concerned in the deal. It is expected the public announcement will be made of the plans soon, possibly after a final meeting to-day.

Fifth Avenue Stage Line to be Sold.

Daniel T. Hoag, receiver of the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, has found that the company's stage line scarcely pays the running expenses, and he has obtained an order of court to sell all the property of the company at auction, the date to be duly advertised.

The sale will include the corporate rights of the company, lease of land occupied by the stables, at 55 to 65 East Eighty-eighth Street; 360 horses, 70 stages, and other effects. The inventory foots up to $46,092.

The gross receipts since Feb. 11 have been $50,090, and the expenses $50,000. The weekly expenses are $2,400, and the receipts for the week ended June 22 were $1,885; for the week of June 29, $1,627, and for the week of July 5, $1,103.

Fined $20 for Shooting Cats.

Virgil F. Parker, dentist, of 64 Montague Street, Brooklyn, who, being unable to sleep on account of the noise made by cats owned by George Roth, a butcher of 74 Montague Street, shot three of the butcher's pets a month ago, was fined $20 by Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday.

The dentist said he believed he had a right to shoot the cats, as they did not wear collars. He paid the fine, however.

CHANGED BOUNDS CAUSE TROUBLE

Republicans Are Hampered in Recommending Men to Serve as Election Officers.

The Committee on Election Officers of the Republican County Committee held a session at County headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street last night, and did the best it could to select an eligible list of names to be submitted to the Police Board.

Information which the committee has had from the Police Commissioners indicates that the boundaries of the new election districts, as laid out by the board, have nearly all been changed. This makes the work of the committee difficult, and will necessitate a complete reorganization among the Republicans of the county.

According to some who were at headquarters last night, there have been so many changes that all calculations have been upset. The result may be serious for one side or the other in the factional fight which the party has on hand. Abraham Gruber is Chairman of the Committee on Election Officers. He said that about eighty districts in the city have the same boundary lines as before the reapportionment. All told, there are 1,380 districts in the city. Before the change there were 1,142.

Eugene Healey of the First Assembly District said that but one election district in the First had the same boundaries under the new as under the old apportionment. That is the one which includes Governors, Bedloe's, and Ellis Islands, and Bowling Green.

Mr. Gruber's committee will obviate the difficulty which is presented by allowing the election district officers to recommend names from the territory in their old districts regardless of present boundary lines. Hence some officers will make recommendations for two districts.

It is expected that the boundary lines of the election districts will be published by the Police Board in a day or two. The maps will not be ready before Aug. 5, probably. The names eligible for election officers must be submitted to the Police Board by Aug. 10.

DISCOVERY BY THE DOCK BOARD

Thirty-ninth Street Ferry Company Has Violated an Agreement as to the Use of Its Platform.

From the old files of the Department of Docks the new Dock Board yesterday brought to light some facts which led the Commissioners to conclude that the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry Company should lose its lease.

A portion of the platform at Piers 2 and 3 East River is occupied by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army and is not used for ferry purposes, in violation of the express terms of the lease, it is charged.

On motion of President O'Brien, the board passed resolutions recommending the Corporation Counsel to begin proceedings to annul the agreement with the ferry company. That being done, the board proposes to demand compensation from the company.

President Ambrose of the ferry company was not disturbed when told of the Dock Board's action. He said that body would probably be interested in knowing that the property had not been leased from the city, but from the Gerry estate. For the privilege of running a ferry line from it, he said that he had obtained a franchise from the city, in return for which his company had agreed to pay 5 per cent. of its earnings. That his company had done.

As to the illegality of allowing the Quartermaster's Department to occupy a portion of Pier 3, it was pointed out that the matter had been submitted to the Corporation Counsel by a previous Dock Board and decided in favor of the lessee.

The Dock Board yesterday appointed two Assistant Dockmasters at a salary of $90 a month. They are F. G. Hoffmann of 343 East Fifty-first Street and B. S. Wever of 63 West Fiftieth Street. Charles J. Collins was appointed a clerk, on probation, at $900 a year.

OBJECTS TO THE USE OF SOFT COAL

Long Island City Wants the Railroad Company Enjoined.

The burning of soft coal by the Long Island Railroad Company is objectionable to the Long Island City Board of Health, and through their counsel it applied to Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, for an injunction restraining the company from using such coal in its yard. It was asserted that its use is detrimental to health, and has been prohibited by the city.

Lawyer Kelly, for the Long Island Railroad Company, opposed the motion and said that the smoke only passed over the city when there was a south wind, and then a smoke and stench from Newtown Creek also passes over the city. He argued that soft coal had long been used in Pittsburg, St. Louis, and other cities, and it had never been considered as a menace to health.

In Long Island City, Mr. Kelly said, the smoke acted as a deodorant.

Justice Gaynor took the papers and reserved decision.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Manager Litt in Europe.—Manager Jacob Litt has been visiting the theatres on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is said that he would not be averse to an arrangement under which he could secure a London theatre for the production of American melodrama. He writes from London: "I have seen all the melodramatic productions of any account now on the British stage, and in my opinion they don't compare with any of our recent productions. There is more cheap and tawdry sentiment, rampant sensationalism, and buncombe in one act of the ordinary English melodrama than in five acts of an American play. I have seen but one English melodrama equal to Mr. Dazey's 'The War of Wealth,' and it is so infinitely superior to all the others over here that I shall try and get the American rights."

—Paul M. Potter Going to London.—Beerbohm Tree is to do the Potter play founded on "Trilby," after all. The troubles have all been arranged through the mediation of Julia Marbury, and Mr. Tree has cabled to Mr. Potter, asking him to come to London and supervise the rehearsals. Mr. Potter is going, probably next week but he says he shall not remain more than a week in London, as he has too much pressing business on hand to allow of any longer absence from home. The play will be produced by Mr. Tree the first week in September. Who will be the Trilby has not yet been settled, but Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Lloy Harbury, and Marion Terry have all been suggested.

—Engaged by Tony Pastor.—Tony Pastor returned home from Europe last Saturday, bringing with him several contracts with London vaudeville artists. He has re-engaged Vesta Tilley, who will come next season with a new budget of songs; Bessie Bellwood; the original Paquerette, Vesta Victoria, the original of "Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Dog"; Marie Kendall, the Coster girl; Collie Conway, the mimic; the Oslins, funny acrobats, and Major Newell, the skate dancer. Mr. Pastor's traveling company will open its season at Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 5, and his theatre here will open Aug. 19.

—No More French Actors.—When Bernhardt plays in this country next season it will be the final appearance of a French artist under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. Henry E. Abbey has announced that he will never bring a French actor here again. Réjane did not draw the salary paid her during a single week of her engagement, and Mounet Sully's luck was even worse, while Coquelin and Jane Hading did not do much better.

—A Holman Opera Company.—Mrs. Harriet Holman and James Alfred intend starting another Holman Opera Company. They will take "The Bohemian Girl," "The Grand Duchess," "The Daughter of the Regiment," "Cinderella," "Il Diavolo," and several other operas, cut them down to a play about one hour each, retaining all the gems, and play them in popular-priced houses.

—Gus Heege Fishing.—Gus Heege, the clever dialect star, is passing his Summer in the wilderness on the north shore of Lake Superior. His latest comedy, "A Genuine Yentleman," in which he is to star next season, made a decided hit when produced in Brooklyn last May, and Mr. Heege says he will think of nothing but fishing until the rehearsals of the play begin in August.

—New Stars for Proctor's.—Ena Bertoldi, the famous hand balancer and contortionist, will appear at Proctor's Theatre next week with the Lundgreens, comic aerial ladder performers; the Wood sisters, duetists; Dilks and Wade, the Beaumont sisters, Ned Monroe, Tony Williams, Whiting and Shepperd, Estella Winston, Beebe Riel, Karl and Ladell, and the Mallalys.

—Will Not Go to France.—Mme. Rhea has decided not to make her annual trip to France this Summer. She will remain in the vicinity of New-York to arrange with her managers, Messrs. Rich and Maeder, the details of her forthcoming tour. She will be seen next season in "Josephine, Empress of the French," and a new play called "Nell Gwynne."

—A New Play by Dazey.—On the reopening of the Haymarket Theatre in Chicago Sept. 1, a new play by Charles T. Dazey will be presented. It is called "The Old Limekiln," and its chief scenes are laid in the Yellowstone Park. Katie Putnam will play the part of the heroine.

For Heavy, Sluggish Feeling Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It produces healthy activity of weak or disordered stomachs that need stimulating, and acts as a tonic on nerves and brain.

NEARING A THIRD CENTURY

A Grand Celebration at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

GOVERNOR WINTHROP AND HIS PARTY

A Representation of the Landing of the Old British Officer on the Shores of Massachusetts.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, Mass., July 18.—Manchester [illegible] for the long-contemplated and elaborately planned celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. At sunrise the bells rang and guns volleyed a salute. Early trains brought large crowds of visitors, and the country around poured its population into the town by every kind of conveyance, until the streets swarmed with the multitude.

The Indian tribes were mustered early, and while they were awaiting the arrival of the Colonial Governor's ship, a band and vocal concert of patriotic selections was given.

At 9 o'clock "the good ship Arbella" was sighted, with "Governor Winthrop's party" on board, making the harbor. This was one of the chief features of the day, and symbolized the bringing of the British Governor, Winthrop, and his suite, to the Colonies. It was a little more than a month earlier in the season, and in the year 1630, that the Arbella and her three consorts made land off the Massachusetts coast. The Governor's ship came to anchor just outside of Baker's Island, while the others of the little fleet proceeded to Boston. It was the desire of the committee in charge of the celebration to reproduce the incident with as great historical exactness as possible, and to this end the old schooner Hardchance was purchased, and turned over to a naval architect to be remodeled into a copy of the original Arbella. To-day she looked like the caravels of Columbus, and, as could be learned from exhaustive historical research, was a truthful reproduction of the flagship of the old Colonial Governor.

While the Arbella's approach was being watched by the assembled throngs, the booming of guns announced the arrival by train of Lieut. Gov. Wolcott and party, who were at once escorted to the Arena, where a reception was given. While this was in progress the Arbella cast anchor, and the Governor Winthrop party was received by Chief Massonomo and his tribes with ceremonies appropriate to the customs of 250 years ago.

The Arena was filled when the literary exercises opened with music by the band and prayer by the Rev. F. A. Fate, pastor of the Congregational Church. Henry C. Leach, Chairman of the Selectmen, presided and welcomed the visitors. Mr. Leach's address was followed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by a chorus of school children.

Lieut. Gov. Wolcott then delivered the historical address. Singing of "America" and music by the band closed this feature of the celebration.

The central feature of the celebration was a banquet in the Town Hall at 1 o'clock, which was attended by about 200 prominent citizens and guests. The exterior of the hall was elaborately decorated for the occasion, and music was served during the courses by and Lynn Cadet Orchestra. Henry C. Leach presided, and at the table upon the platform sat the speakers and their wives.

Among the guests present besides the speakers were Mayors Turner of Salem, Cook of Gloucester, and Baker of Beverly, Representatives J. L. Woodfall of Rockport, George J. Tarr, and Charles D. Brown of Gloucester, ex-Mayor Robert S. Rantoul of Salem, ex-Collector David S. Presson of Gloucester, the Selectmen of Essex, Hamilton, Wenham, Rockport, and Marblehead, the Chief Engineers of the Gloucester and Manchester Fire Departments, Senator Sylvanus Smith of Gloucester, Capt. Nathan Appleton of Boston, T. Jefferson Coolidge, and Ross Turner of Salem.

Soon after 2 o'clock Presiding Officer Leach rapped for order, and, without preliminary remarks, introduced A. S. Jewett, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Manchester, who delivered a brief address of welcome. Gov. Greenhalge, who had been expected to respond for the Commonwealth, was not present, and Lieut. Gov. Roger Wolcott, who was at the right hand of the Chairman, performed that duty, making a short address, full of patriotism.

The next speaker was the Rev. D. F. Lamson, the historian of the town. He was followed by Richard H. Dana. The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, other addresses were omitted, and the speaking was brought somewhat abruptly to a close, in order to enable those present to participate in the floral and historical parade, which took place a half hour later.

This evening there were band concerts, a general illumination, and fireworks.

A NEW THEATRE FOR NEW-HAVEN

The $200,000 House That Is to be Erected by Manager Pole.

New-Haven, Conn., is to have a new theatre, equipped with all the modern improvements, next season. It is to be built by Manager Pole, in Church Street, opposite his present theatre, and is to cost $200,000. W. H. Allen is the architect, and his plans call for a house 85 feet high and 232 feet in depth. The first story is to be of stone and terra cotta, and after this, to the top, the building will be of brick. The front is to be devoted to stores and offices, and the theatre will be in the rear of the new building.

The stage is to be the largest in the City of New-Haven. There will be a depth of 42 feet from the footlights to the rear wall, and the stage will have the entire height of the building, 85 feet. The dressing rooms will be of the best modern design. There will be twelve boxes, six on each side of the stage, and all arranged so that an excellent view of the performance can be had from them. The proscenium arch will be one of the prettiest in the State of Connecticut. The theatre will have an orchestra floor and two balconies, and a seating capacity of 1,800. It is expected that the building will be completed during the Fall, so as to be in readiness for opening next season.

GRAND FESTIVAL OF WAGNERIAN MUSIC

The Seidl Society to Give Special Concerts Three Evenings.

The Seidl Society is to have a grand Wagner festival, to continue three evenings, next week. The afternoon concerts at Brighton Beach Music Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, will consist of brilliant popular music; the evening ones will constitute the festival. During these evenings selections from "Tannhäuser," "Die Walkuere," "Gotterdaemmerung," "Lohengrin," and "Tristan and Isolde" will be played and sung.

The singers will be Selma Kronold, Barren Berthold, Emil Senger, Georgine V. Januschofsky, William Mertens, Minna Schilling, Hattie Dreyer, Pauline Hovemann, Anna Para, Christine Enger, Anna Fields, Lina Goettig, and Anna Leilmann.

Entire acts of operas will be given, with many of Wagner's smaller and lighter works. For the many who are always anxious to listen to the works of the great master the festival will be a rare treat.

Bank Directors Sued by Receiver.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—Suit has been instituted by William Y. Johnson, receiver for the Somerset County Bank of Somerville, against the Directors of that bank to recover some $60,000 which was obtained from the bank on notes given by ex-Congressman J. Nelson Pidcock and the companies of which Pidcock was the head at the time of his recent failure. The bill alleges "reckless, improvident, and illegal management" on the part of the Directors in discounting these notes upon insufficient security. Pidcock was one of the Directors and a ruling spirit in the bank.

Building Loan Associations.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 18.—The eighth annual meeting of the New-York State League of Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations closed its two days' session to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Thomas F. Larkin, Brooklyn; First Vice President—Walter Briggs, Schenectady; Second Vice President—Gilbert S. Barnes, Tottenville; Third Vice President—Frank D. Kingsbury, Corning; Treasurer—Francis N. Penn, New-York.

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NEW BRIDGE TREASURER CHOSEN

Trustees Elect Edward Barr to Succeed Edward Clark—Brooklyn Terminal Facilities Discussed.

There was a meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon for the purpose of filling the position of Treasurer at a salary of $4,000 a year, which was formerly held by Edward Clark, a brother of ex-Corporation Counsel Clark of this city. Edward Clark's resignation was accepted at the previous meeting of the board. There were present at the meeting Mayor Schieren, President Howell, Trustees Keeney, Page, and Henriques, and Acting Mayor Jeroloman.

President Howell said that Controller Fitch desired the meeting postponed until to-day, but Trustee Page held that ten days had elapsed since the last meeting, and that that was time enough for anybody.

Mr. Keeney wanted the matter of the selection of a Treasurer deferred until the next regular meeting of the board, but both Trustees Page and Henriques objected.

Mr. Page said that at the last meeting Mayor Schieren had presented the name of Edward Barr as a candidate for Treasurer, and he moved that he be elected. Mayor Schieren seconded the motion, and when the vote was announced it was unanimous in Mr. Barr's favor.

Edward Barr is a native of Lancaster County, Penn. When a boy he joined the First Pennsylvania Reserves, and received special mention for gallant conduct in the battle of Fredericksburg. He is the representative in this city of Morris, Tasker & Co., iron manufacturers of Philadelphia.

He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1879. He is a member of the Long Island Historical Society, a Trustee of the Brooklyn City Dispensary, and a fellow of the American Geographical Society. He is First Vice President of the Church Club of the diocese of Long Island, is Treasurer of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which President Seth Low of Columbia College is a member, and has been for years connected with the Sheltering Arms Nursery.

Mr. Barr is an anti-consolidationist, and is Secretary of the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, which is opposed to a Greater New-York. He is a Republican.

After the meeting, the committee appointed by the Trustees to arrange for surface roads having proper facilities at the new bridge entrance met. President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad was heard.

Mr. Rossiter had two plans, each having as its essential feature "a loop system, with a bridge stand, where the cars of the two lines can be taken at the nearest possible point to the proposed new entrance to the high railway.

The company, in the first place, asks for a double track in Liberty Street, and a loop around which all bridge cars will run and return to a bridge stand. According to Mr. Rossiter, this will permit teams and carriages going to and from the bridge to pass around the loop with little trouble.

The other plan proposed by the Brooklyn Heights Company requires a single track in Liberty Street, upon which all the cars between midnight and noon would run down to the bridge, and all cars from noon to midnight would run up through Liberty Street, the cars passing around the loop near Sands Street, and across the Plaza to Fulton Street.

The stand which is asked for would be situated directly opposite the bridge entrance, where cars of the various lines would be found upon designated tracks.

Action upon the matter must be taken by the full Board of Trustees.

SOCIETY HAPPENINGS AT NEWPORT

Hop Complimentary to the Officers of the Austrian Ship Donau.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor were among the day's arrivals. They came up on their yacht, the Nourmahal, and went to Beechwood, where they will spend the season with Mrs. William Astor. The Misses Ogden of New-York arrived at Clover Patch cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Warham Whitney of Rochester took possession of one of the Cliff cottages for the season.

The Austrian training ship Donau will sail for New-York Sunday. A hop complimentary to its officers was given at Leland's Ocean House to-night.

Miss Whittier arrived to-night, and is the guest of Mrs. Townsend Burden, who gave a dinner in her honor this evening. She will remain here all Summer—her father, Gen. Whittier, being here for the season.

D. O. Mills is visiting Samuel F. Barger; Miss Maud Leland is visiting Mrs. Alexander Barret; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Howard Worth of Brooklyn are visiting Mr

MONROE COUNTY FACTIONS

Meeting of the Democratic Committee to Harmonize Them.

ARGUMENTS HEARD FROM ALL SIDES

The Committee Will Probably Render Its Decision on the Subject at Some Time To-day.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18.—The subcommittee of the Democratic State Committee appointed to consider the situation and endeavor to harmonize the several factions in Monroe County, met this morning. The following members were present: Chairman J. W. Hinkley, Poughkeepsie; Charles R. De Freest, Troy; Judge Wilbur F. Porter, Watertown; Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; James H. Flannagan, North Bay, Oneida County. Two members, Cord Meyer of Queens County and W. Carlyle Ely of Niagara, were not present this morning.

The general sentiment prevailing in the hotel lobby this morning, where leading Democrats talked over the situation while the sub-committee was in executive session, was that new caucuses will be called in all the wards and towns to elect all delegates to this year's convention, and the town, ward, district, city, and county committees will be ordered to serve until January, 1897. Among the prominent Democrats present were Internal Revenue Collector Valentine Fleckenstein, Alderman William H. Tracy, Alderman J. Miller Kelly, John F. Kinney, William C. Page of Wheatland, George F. Slocum, George P. Decker, Frederick W. Smith, Postmaster J. E. Connolly of Brockport, James O. Spellman, and many others.

At 10:45 o'clock William C. Page, Chairman of one of the county committees, suggested to Chairman Hinkley the advisability of limiting the debate as to the ground to be gone over and the number of speakers, in order to save time. Mr. Hinkley considered the suggestion timely, and called the committee into executive session, where two representatives each from the Cleveland Legion, the Flower City Democracy, the Page County Committee, and the Smith County Committee were heard on the question of limiting the debate. At noon the sub-committee adjourned, after deciding to hear representatives of the several organizations on the merits of the issues as follows: Fifteen representatives each of the Page and Smith Committees, five each from the Flower City Democracy and the Cleveland Legion, ten business men, five to be selected by each of the county committees. Reporters were excluded.

At 2 P. M. the committee reassembled, with Chairman Hinkley presiding. Mr. De Freest acting as clerk. The Cleveland Legion's representatives were W. W. Barnard, W. N. A. Marakle, H. L. Fish, Jr., James Larkin of Brockport, and Joseph F. Helmback.

As business men, the Page committee selected Cass Williams, John H. Foley, ex-Mayor William Carroll, John Desmond, and Jerome Keys. The business men representing the Smith committee were William C. Barry, James L. Whalen, George H. Perkins, Frank J. Amsden, and Franklin Smith.

The Flower City Democracy and the Smith County Committee, exclusive of the five business men, were Fred W. Smith, James S. Havens, S. J. Birmingham, James O. Spellman, James M. Crimmin, H. H. Hallock, Joseph Schaefer, Charles Moran, David Martin, R. Field, William Schellinger, George Palmer, George F. Slocum, George P. Decker, L. M. Antisdale, John Martin, M. S. Michrich, John McCarthy, Burt Wiltsie, and J. Culhane.

As no reporters were to be allowed inside, Judge Kinney protested that Louis M. Antisdale, one of the Flower City Democracy, was a newspaper man. The Smith-Slocum men raised the point that Mr. Antisdale was only business manager of a Rochester morning paper. That made no difference, and he was not admitted. The Slocum men confidently predict that Mr. Flannigan will decide that their organization is regular. The anti-Slocum men say that Messrs. Porter and Mack are not in favor of recognizing either faction, and that they believe that the only way to harmonize the party in Monroe County is to have the State Committee hold new caucuses. The great bone of contention will be over the City Central Committee. The Smith-Slocum men will fight to the bitter end to have the "Spellman City Central Committee" declared regular. They are, however, willing to submit to new caucuses in wards and towns where there were bolting caucuses last Fall, but will fight against calling new caucuses in all the thirty-nine wards and towns in the county.

State Committeeman Smith opened the ball for the Smith-Decker-Fleckenstein faction, and was given half an hour in which to present his case. Ex-Judge John F. Kinney opened for the Tracy-Kelly-Houck faction, represented by the Cleveland Committee. Judge S. Havens followed for the Smith faction, and Alderman J. Miller Kelly for the Page people. The hearing was nominally secret, but enough leaked out to prove that the discussion was acrimonious in the extreme, although at the close Secretary De Freest stated that he thought the prospect for harmonizing was excellent.

The committee went to Ontario Beach this evening to deliberate upon its report, after announcing that nothing would be given out before to-morrow. It is generally believed that the decision will be in favor of calling all new caucuses and the disbanding of existing committees, and this is a virtual victory for the faction opposed to State Committeeman Smith and in favor of the faction with which ex-State Committeeman Tracy is identified.

OBJECTS TO THE PRESENT SITE

What Artist Ruckstuhl Says of Placing the De Peyster Statue.

Considerable comment is heard about placing the De Peyster statue in one corner of Bowling Green. Some members of the National Sculpture Society freely criticise the selection of the site and recommend that the statue be set up at least in the centre of the Green.

F. W. Ruckstuhl, Secretary of the society, in speaking of the matter yesterday said:

"The statue of Abraham de Peyster is a very large piece, and to stick it up in one corner of a plot of grass the size of Bowling Green is childish. The first principle of park architecture is balance, and that is most terrifically violated in placing the statue where it is. It gives the appearance of having been dropped there by a meteor. The statue is a very good piece of work, and I like the idea of having statues in various parts of the town.

"There are two properly placed statues in the whole town that I can think of—Ward's Washington on the Treasury steps in Wall Street, and St. Gauden's Dodge in Herald Square. They are almost ideally placed. But nothing could be much worse than the placing of Bissell's De Peyster. If it is wished to keep the statue in Bowling Green, it should stand in the centre of the Green. The fountain could be removed, the statue stood in its place, and a small fountain put in each of the corners of the park."

SAVED A DROWNING CHILD

The Brave Act of a Courageous Woman of Pennsylvania.

CONSHOHOCKEN, Penn., July 18.—The heroine of Plymouth Township is Mrs. Frank Freas, who bravely divested herself of her gown, leaped into water fifty feet deep, and saved a little girl from drowning.

As Mrs. Freas was passing Ramsey's Quarries, last evening, she heard cries of distress. She hurried in the direction whence the sound came and found struggling in the fifty feet of water in the abandoned quarry a little Polish girl.

There was nothing which she could throw the struggling child to rescue her. Mrs. Freas hesitated but a moment, and then, divesting herself of her gown, she threw it toward the drowning girl; but it was not of sufficient length to reach her. She then sprang into the water and swam close to the child. She kept far enough away to prevent the child from grasping her, but just near enough to throw the gown so the girl could reach it. The almost exhausted child seized the dress, and then Mrs. Freas swam ashore, with the girl trailing behind.

They landed in safety, and the brave rescuer not long afterward received the praise of all the little girl's family and friends.

MANY POLICEMEN ON TRIAL

Patrolman Penny Denies Threatening Ex-Mayor Nathan D. Matthews of Boston with Arrest.

Commissioner Parker sat in judgment at the trials of delinquent policemen yesterday at Police Headquarters. The calendar was an unusually heavy one, there being ninety-nine complaints.

Ex-Mayor Nathan D. Matthews of Boston appeared as complainant against Patrolman Frank Penny of the Grand Central Station squad. He made a charge against the policeman of wrongfully compelling him to pay a telephone charge and of having threatened him with arrest.

"I stopped into a drug store on Forty-second Street, opposite to the Grand Central Station, on May 25," said Matthews, "and called up Boston on the telephone. I had purchased tickets for Boston, and my train was to leave at 10 o'clock. Before going I wished to communicate with my wife in Boston. I asked for my connection, but I could not hear anything. Then I went over to the Grand Union Hotel to get breakfast, leaving word in the drug store that I would be back. While I was at breakfast the boy came over and said the charge was $2. I told him I would be over as soon as I finished breakfast. I went back to the drug store and asked the boy to try again and get Boston for me, but he refused unless I paid the $2.

"This I declined to do, and I crossed over to the station. It was a few minutes of 10 as I was entering the passenger room. Policeman Penny stopped me and wanted to know why I refused to pay the $2. I said it was none of his business, and then I understood him to threaten me with arrest. I had just three minutes to catch my train, and I decided to pay the charge and settle the matter afterward. I gave the boy $2 and took the policeman's number."

When Mr. Matthews concluded his testimony, Policeman Penny said: "I'll prove that his statement here is false."

Louis Marks, the boy in charge of the telephone, testified that Mr. Matthews was in the telephone booth fully five minutes. After Mr. Matthews went away the Central Office said the ex-Mayor had been talking with Boston.

The rest of Marks's testimony agreed with that of Mr. Matthews, except that he said the policeman did not threaten the ex-Mayor.

Policeman Penny denied that he threatened Mr. Matthews with arrest.

General Manager Bethel of the Metropolitan Telephone Company testified for Policeman Penny, and said he was prepared to show that Mr. Matthews had an intelligent communication over the telephone with his wife. If necessary, he would bring the operator at Boston here to prove that such was the case.

Mr. Matthews said he was also prepared to prove that his wife had received no intelligent communication from him.

Commissioner Parker said the only question before him was whether the policeman had threatened Mr. Matthews, and the case was then closed.

The other complaints against policemen were for absence from post, conversation while on duty, absence from roll call, intoxication, &c.

Mrs. F. S. Ferris of 245 West Seventeenth-Street withdrew her complaint charging Acting Captain James Lynch of the West Twentieth Street Station with insulting her.

No decisions were announced in any of the cases.

HE IS WANTED IN THREE CITIES

Demand for the Services of the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage in Washington, Chicago and New-York.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—An interesting controversy as to the succession to the pastorate of one of the best-known churches in Washington brings into notice rival ambitions of Boston, Chicago, and New-York. Dr. Rush R. Shippen, who for many years has been the pastor of the Unitarian Church of All Souls in Washington, one of the leading churches of the city, has handed in his resignation, to take effect Nov. 1, and has accepted a call to Brockton, Mass.

The membership of All Souls includes many men of National reputation, among whom are Senators Morrill, Hoar, Chandler, and Washburn; Gen. A. W. Greely, the arctic explorer; Chief Justice William A. Richardson of the United States Court of Claims, and Col. Carroll D. Wright, the Chief of the Labor and Census Bureau.

The church was founded seventy-three years ago. Presidents John Quincy Adams and Millard Fillmore worshipped within its walls. Other well-known Americans who worshipped there were Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Edward Everett, Charles Sumner, John P. Hale, Horace Greeley, and George Bancroft, the historian.

Some members of the church have been endeavoring to secure the services of Dr. Minot J. Savage of Boston, who, after twenty years of continuous service in the New-England metropolis, feels that a change of his field of labor would be a good thing. Dr. Savage has preached many times in All Souls' Church to overflowing audiences, but his discourses have divided the church into two parties—one a conservative faction, deeming him too radical and rationalistic in his teachings, and the other and more progressive party adhering to all the distinguished preacher's most advanced tenets, and desiring that they should be enunciated from a Washington pulpit. There is a lively controversy between the two parties as to the advisability of inviting Dr. Savage to come to this city.

It has been disclosed that Dr. Savage has received a call from the Independent Liberal Church of Chicago, at a salary of $10,000 a year, which is $2,000 more than he receives in Boston, and quite as much in excess of what he would receive in Washington. But Dr. Savage does not like Chicago as a place of residence, and in declining the Chicago call he said that if he should adhere to his intention of leaving Boston, he would prefer to settle in New-York or Washington.

Meanwhile, the Rev. Robert Collier, the veteran pastor of the Church of the Messiah, in New-York, has announced his determination to retire from the pulpit next Autumn, and at his solicitation the vestrymen of that church have asked Dr. Savage to succeed him. Dr. Savage has this proposition under consideration, and it is not unlikely that he may accept it. It is considered almost certain that he will accept it if the congregation of All Souls', in this city, shall not tender him a call.

LYNCHERS TAKE A SPECIAL TRAIN

They Jeer at a Sheriff and Hang a Negro—Lynchings in Arkansas.

MOBILE, Ala., July 18.—Andrew Thomas, colored, accused of a brutal assault on an aged white woman named Mrs. Vise, near Moss Point, Miss., captured here some ten days ago, and held for a requisition from the Governor of Mississippi, was taken to Scranton, Miss., by Sheriff Minor on an early freight train. A mob of 250 men heavily armed was at the depot to receive the prisoner. When the Sheriff noticed a special train from Moss Point standing on the upper end of the siding he called to his deputy that the jig was up.

The lights were extinguished in the caboose, and the prisoner was concealed in a box under the seats. The crowds swarmed around the train and jeered at the Sheriff. A tall Mississippian discovered the negro in his hiding place, and cried out, "Come on, boys! here he is," and, with this, the crowd with a rush swarmed into the coach.

Half dragging and half pushing, the mob ran with their victim up and across the track to a large water oak tree. There were no preliminaries; the rope was in readiness, and the negro was swung in midair. Then commenced a fusillade that lasted fully fifteen minutes, and the body was riddled with bullets.

FORDYCE, Ark., July 18.—Wiley Bunn, the negro who murdered J. Martin at Summerville, July 2, was chased to a swamp by a posse and killed. He was surrounded by officers, but would not surrender; he turned and fled, and was shot down. This makes three killed, the two Ware brothers having been lynched Sunday at Hampton. J. Dickinson is still in jail, and may be lynched also. Great excitement prevails, as several other negroes, who are now at large, are suspected.

Were Liberally Handicapped.

The poorer players, liberally handicapped, were victorious over their more practiced antagonists in the Staten Island Cricket Club tournament games yesterday. The scores:

Men's Singles.—First Round—P. D. Trafford (fifteen) beat E. L. Richards, (half fifteen,) 6—2, 6—1; R. V. Peckham (three-quarters thirty) beat O. Hockmeyer, (half fifteen,) 2—6, 6—2, 6—4.

FIRST BOHEMIANS WIN

New-York's Crack Eight Defeat the Unbeaten Tritons of Newark.

HARLEM WON SENIOR DOUBLE SCULLS

Hackett, Who Won the Senior Scull Race, Disqualified for Fouling Rumohr—To be Rowed Over To-day.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—The best regatta in the history of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen closed this afternoon with one of those exciting finishes between eight-oared shells that set oarsmen wild with delight. It even stirred the blood in the veins of landsmen who can't tell the difference between a "pair oar" and "double sculls."

The conditions of air and water were perfect for racing. Light clouds obscured the sun, and the breeze which ruffled the lake during the forenoon died down to a faint zephyr, and most of the races were rowed with the water like glass.

There was a larger crowd of spectators than yesterday. The Lake House bluff was covered with people. Saratoga Summer residents were out in gay attire, and the groups on the lawns and along the shaded slope near the head of the lake made a picturesque scene. The carriage contingent was particularly strong, and there was a double row of private equipages on the lake drive, near Col. Hilton's kennels, where the view of the course was unobstructed by trees.

The Regatta Committee discharged its functions with commendable celerity, and the races were started within ten minutes of scheduled time and finished ahead of time.

The only mishap of the day was in the senior singles. Hackett of Rat Portage, Ontario, ran into Rumohr, of Toronto, at the turn, and was disqualified after he had finished first. As Rumohr was obliged to pull for the nearest shore and there empty the water out of his boat, he was given a chance to row again with McDowell of Chicago, who came in second. This event will be decided to-morrow morning.

The first race was started at 3:15. It was the senior double sculls. The starters were J. J. Ryan and J. A. Rumohr of the Toronto Club and crews of the Rat Portage Club and Harlem Rowing Club. Toronto caught the water first and got half a length's lead in the first quarter mile. The Rat Portage pair, pulling a beautiful stroke, cut down the Torontos' lead, and both boats were on even terms at the half mile. Hawkins and Nagle, the Harlem pair, crept up on the east shore, and all three crews turned together. Harlem led the way home by half a length. Rat Portage crossed over to the east shore, and it was anybody's race at the mile. Rat Portage spurted on the last quarter, and were a few feet ahead, when Hawkins and Nagle responded to the yells of the crowd and crossed the line a quarter of a length in front of Rat Portage. Toronto was two lengths astern. Time—8:43.

The intermediate single scull race was started at 3:25 o'clock. The contestants were Fisher of the Varunas, Hobbs of the Riversides, and Jury of the Torontos. It was a close race to the turn, which all three made together. Jury then took the lead, but Hobbs stuck to him closely. Fisher, well over on the west side, was a good third. At the mile Jury had a two lengths' lead, and finally crossed the line four lengths ahead of Fisher, who was half a length in front of Hobbs. Time—10:30.

The intermediate double scull race was started at 3:50 o'clock. The Crescent pair were on the west course, Harlem in the centre, and the Institute pair on the east shore. The Harlem men, Mase and Mahr, took the lead from the start, and held it to the turn. Coming home, the Crescents caught the Harlem boys, and they had it nip and tuck to the finish, see-sawing all the way down the course. The Crescents spurted just at the end, and won by a scant half length. The Institutes were again a half-dozen lengths. The time was 9:24½.

But tow of the six crews entered for the senior four-oared shell race appeared for the start. They were the Winnipegs and the Institutes of Newark. The Winnipegs took the lead immediately after the start, pulling a clean-cut stroke that made their shell jump through the water. They were half a length ahead at the turn. It was a close race all the way, and both shells came to the line almost on even terms. A final spurt gave the race to the Institutes by a quarter of a length, to their friends made the hills ring with their cheers.

At 4:30 P. M. the final heat of the senior singles was started. It brought out J. L. Hackett of Rat Portage, J. A. Rumohr of Toronto, and W. S. McDowell of Chicago, the winners of the trial heats yesterday. The men got off together. Rumohr at once forged ahead, and at the end of the half mile he led by three-quarters of a length, with McDowell second and Hackett lapping him. McDowell then pushed ahead and led to the turn, rounding in good shape. But Hackett made a very bad turn, getting into Rumohr's course and fouling him so that Rumohr's shell was nearly swamped. The Toronto boy saved a ducking only by pulling to the shore, where he dragged his shell on the beach and emptied out the water. Hackett went on, caught McDowell about half way to the finish, and beat him home by three lengths. Owing to the foul, the judges disqualified Hackett, who finished first, and ordered Rumohr and McDowell to row the race over again to-morrow.

The final event on the programme, the senior eight-oared shell race, was started at 5:11 P. M., down the lake, so as to give a straightaway course of a mile and a half. Three crews started, the First Bohemian of New-York City, the Tritons of Newark, and the Minnesotas of St. Paul, the Wachusetts declining the issue. The crews started away well together. The Bohemians, pulling forty strokes to the minute, opened up a slight lead in the first quarter of a mile. At the half mile the other crews closed on them, the Minnesotas pulling a forty-two stroke, which they failed to keep up very long, however, and their boat dropped to the rear. The Tritons pulled a clean, effective stroke, and apparently had the race at the end of a mile, as the Bohemians were rowing a bit ragged and splashing. They braced up, however, when they heard the crowd on shore shouting "Triton! Triton!" and, throwing their weight into it, worked up on even terms at the mile and a quarter mark. The finish was a pretty one, the Bohemians winning by about four feet, with the Tritons second, and the Minnesotas beaten off. The time, 7:37½, is a second slower than that of the Tritons when they won last year.

The summaries follow:

Senior Double Sculls.—Harlem R. C., J. E. Nagel, bow; Fred Hawkins, stroke, first; Rat Portage Rowing Club, Ontario, John L. Hackett, bow; Thomas D. Desbreny, stroke, second; Toronto R. C., John J. Ryan, bow; J. A. Rumohr, stroke, third. Time—8:43.

Intermediate Single Sculls—A. Jury, Jr., Toronto R. C., first; W. A. Fisher, Varuna B. C., Brooklyn, second; Joseph Hobbs, Riverside B. C., Cambridgeport, Mass., third. Time—10:30.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Crescent B. C., Philadelphia, E. F. Faber, bow; William McKeever, stroke, first; Harlem R. C., New-York, Clarence Mase, bow; Joseph Mahr, stroke, second; Institute R. C., Newark, N. J., N. A. Carney, bow, D. Rowe, stroke, third. Time—9:24½.

William Kiely, bow; V. Lockmeyer, E. J. Carney, Owen E. Fox, stroke, first; Winnipeg B. C., Winnipeg, Manitoba, C. Armitage, bow; W. J. K. Osborne, J. C. Waugh, C. L. Marks, stroke, second. Time—8:43¾.

Final Heat.—Senior Single Sculls—John L. Hackett, Rat Portage, Ontario, disqualified; J. A. Rumohr, Toronto R. C., and W. S. McDowell, Delaware B. C., Chicago, to row to-morrow.

Senior Eight-Oared Shell.—Bohemian R. C., New-York, V. Cruell, bow; Otto Novotny, F. Zeplaney, V. Ladman, K. Vancura, Joseph Beheneky, Joseph Belohlavek, Joseph Kondelka, stroke; Joseph Skoda, coxswain, first; Triton B. C., Newark, N. J., F. Holt, bow; Charles Hadfield, Clifford Brown, William Cox, Massey Milne, John Davidson, John Castles, Ezra Brink, stroke; H. Cashion, coxswain, second; Minnetta B. C., St. Paul, Minn., P. Lunsford, bow; G. W. Langford, Percy Houghton, L. M. Mahon, H. L. Buffington, J. H. Simpson, J. L. Wann, W. N. Armstrong, stroke; W. H. Yardley, coxswain, third. Time—7:37½.

OARSMEN'S NEW OFFICERS.

Harry Garfield "Turned Down" After Many Years of Service.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, held this forenoon, Charles Catlin of Chicago was elected President to succeed Harry W. Garfield of Albany, who has held the position for the last sixteen years, and under whose fostering care the association has grown to the position it now occupies. Mr. Garfield's re-election was considered a certainty, and why he was "turned down" is something of a mystery. It is supposed to be due to the fact that he has always insisted that an amateur oarsman should be one in fact as well as in name, and would tolerate no Class B business, or the sale or pawning of prizes won.

Julius D. Mahr of New-York was elected Vice President, Fred R. Fortmeyer of Newark Secretary, and Dr. Conrad Behrens of Philadelphia Treasurer.

THE MACY MUTUAL AID.

Dry Goods Clerks to Compete for Honors on the Cinder Path.

Interesting sport is promised Saturday afternoon at the annual afternoon and evening picnic and athletic games of the employes of R. H. Macy & Co., which will be held under the auspices of the Macy Mutual Aid. As there are about 200 entries in all; twenty-five of which are from the New-York Athletic Club, including such men as Conniff, Orton, Kilpatrick, Walsh, Reagan, and Fitzgerald, the racing ought to be exceptionally good.

The games are to be held at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, and the park will be gayly decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Handsome and valuable prizes will be awarded to first and second in each event.

The events open to all amateurs are as follows:

One-hundred yard dash, handicap; 440-yard dash, handicap; half-mile run, (novice,) open to all who have never won a prize in a run; half-mile run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap, and one-mile run, scratch, championship of all dry good houses.

The events open only to the employes of R. H. Macy & Co. are as follows: 100 yard dash, scratch; 220-yard dash, scratch; 440-yard dash, scratch; three-quarter-mile run, scratch; putting the shot, (12-lb,) scratch; running high jump, scratch.

Duncan MacGregor, the celebrated Highland dancer, will give an exhibition of dancing in Highland costume, accompanied with the Scotch bagpipe.

Each lady, on entering the grounds, will be allowed a chance from a grab-bag for three handsome silver watches. Dancing will commence at 3 P. M., the music being by Prof. Ward's full orchestra.

ANOTHER REORGANIZATION PLAN

Some Cordage Security Holders Find Much to Criticise in the Proposed Undertaking.

Wall Street was interested yesterday in the appearance of a second Cordage Reorganization Committee. The new plan underwent analyses and naturally caused varied comment. Security holders friendly to the original plan found much to criticise in the other. Their criticisms were well expressed by one of them, who is thoroughly familiar with the situation, who understands the cordage business, and who was positive that as a commercial or as a financial proposition the new plan was not feasible.

"The plan proposed by the Fish committee," he said, "repeats the errors committed by the previous reorganization, and perpetuates the dangers which caused the failure of the United States Cordage Company. Regarding the matter of the underlying liens which it proposes to retire by sales of property, these liens cannot be dealt with in the manner suggested, for the reason that it would be impossible to sell the properties at even the prices appraised to the receivers for all cash within the limit of time when many of the underlying liens mature in this current year. Further, in order to realize sufficient money to meet the underlying liens the property would have to be sold as cordage mills, in which case they would pass into the hands of competitors of the United States Cordage Company. There are past due $338,000 of underlying liens, and $500,000 additional, which mature Oct. 1, to meet which payments no provision is made in the so-called plan.

"Real estate, buildings, and machinery of the United States Cordage Company have been appraised to the receivers at less than $5,500,000. These properties are subject to underlying liens aggregating $1,600,000 and interest. The proposition is to organize a corporation to acquire such portion of the above properties as may be necessary for the purposes of the new corporation, and to bond the same for $6,250,000, twice what the property, as a whole, is worth to-day. Practically the Fish plan is to endeavor to secure from the stockholders $2,250,000, with the power at the end of twelve or eighteen months to foreclose the property as against the shareholders, and to get this sum of money for the benefit of the bondholders practically for nothing.

"The Fish plan is not underwritten, and it is doubtful if substantial underwriting could be secured for any considerable part of an issue of bonds amounting to twice the value of the property bonded, and when the earning power of the corporation issuing the same can only be determined in the future. From the information submitted to the gentlemen who have undertaken to reorganize the company on sound business lines from people familiar with the cordage business, advice was received that to exceed a maximum fixed charge of $200,000 would jeopardize the corporation, in view of the changed and fluctuating condition of the cordage business.

"The $6,250,000 of bonds start with an apparent value of 50 cents on the dollar. Such an issue is excessive, and can hardly render them attractive to stockholders. The bonds of the plan which has been underwritten are certainly worth par, as they are secured by property having an actual value in excess of their face. It would seem that the new plan could not be compared with the original as a business proposition, for the original plan secures all present property, provides working capital, and permits the handling and sale of properties not required, to the greatest advantage."

THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST

Its Relations to the Philadelphia Fidelity Company to be Investigated.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Attorney General Moloney intends going to Philadelphia next week to take depositions concerning the connection of the Fidelity Company of that city with the companies comprising the Chicago Gas Trust. Judge Windes of the Circuit Court, before whom the litigation is pending, will authorize a commission to take testimony. The details will be arranged with ex-Attorney General Hunt, who is one of the Gas Trust's counsel. It is probable that the interests of the gas company in the Eastern inquiry will be looked after by Richard Dale, who is the Philadelphia counsel for the trust, as well as attorney for the Fidelity Company.

The Attorney General said to-day:

"I will probe the whole subject to the bottom. I want to know what resolutions appear on the minutes of the Fidelity Company concerning the acceptance of the trust, and its action regarding the administration of the trust. The whole relationship must be exposed. The Fidelity has been voting for officers and exercising all the rights of ownership over the affairs of the Chicago Gas Company. If I find that this has been the true state of affairs, I shall go into court and ask for a decree prohibiting the Fidelity from doing business in the State. A visit to Philadelphia is necessary to get the information I want."

BUSINESS TROUBLES

—Duncan Edwards has been appointed receiver for Neftel, O'Connor & Co., corporation, whose office was formerly at Liberty Street, on the application of John A. Roebling's Sons Company. The company was in the electrical contracting business. Bernard F. O'Connor, the Treasurer of the company, obtained an attachment against it some time ago for $11,000. He said the company has assets consisting of office furniture and $30,000 bonds of the Union Electric Light and Power Company of Troy, N. Y., worth probably 25 cents on the dollar, and a claim against the Carbondale and Forest City Railroad Company of Pennsylvania.

—Burgass & Co., exporters of metals and importers of paper stock at 284 Pearl Street, have made an assignment to Henry E. Berliner, with a preference to Schulz & Ruckgaber, bankers, for $5,000 for advances. The only partners in the firm are Ludwig Schidlower and Ernest Fischer. The firm had a branch business in Brooklyn known as the Metallic Art Works. Lawrence Semple & Clark, attorneys for the firm, said yesterday that the liabilities are not definitely known. The assets consist of a considerable stock of old metals.

—Charles H. Daniels has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Walter H. Hookey, manufacturer of patent medicines, formerly of 50 Thomas Street, on the application of Hermon L. Ensign.

—James T. Dunn, proprietor of the Hotel Monopole, New-Haven, Conn., has made an assignment. Dunn estimates his liabilities at $25,000, with assets of $20,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Charles C. Ballou, Twelfth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, Fourth Infantry, fifteen days' extension; Major Charles B. Penrose, Commissary of Subsistence, one month.

—Lieut. James L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery, will perform the duties of Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at Baltimore during the absence of Major Charles B. Penrose.

Navy.

—Assistant Surgeon George C. Hubbard has been ordered to instruction at the Naval Laboratory, New-York.

—Chief Engineer Edward A. Magee has been ordered before a retiring board at the New-York yard July 25.

KNEW HOLMES AND HATCH

A Witness Who Will Testify for the Insurance Swindler.

MRS. PIETZEL ARRIVES IN TORONTO

She Thinks the Murdered Girls Were Her Children—Mrs. Howard Now on Her Way to Canada—The Inquest in Progress.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—The principal development in the Pietzel case to-day was the appearance upon the scene of a witness who is to prove an alibi for Holmes on the charge of murdering the two children in Toronto. The witness refused to give his name or to tell where he is staying in this city. This afternoon a man of medium height, with remarkably bushy iron-gray hair and mustache and chin whiskers streaked with gray, went into the office of Lawyer Shoemaker, counsel for Holmes. The man had the appearance of a foreigner and it was subsequently learned that he was a French Canadian. Mr. Shoemaker and the stranger were together for some time. When the latter left the office he was accosted by the waiting reporters. In replying to the questions put to him, he spoke with a strong French accent, and declined to give his name or address. He stated, however, that he had come from Toronto to Holmes's assistance. He said that he would be able to prove that he saw Holmes deliver the two Pietzel children to the care of the mysterious Hatch at Toronto. The Canadian further asserted that he knew Hatch, and that he also knew Holmes at Fort Worth, Texas.

This was practically all that could be extracted from the man, and his story was subsequently confirmed by Mr. Shoemaker. Mr. Shomeaker said that he would not tell the man's name until he had consulted with Holmes, and that he would not see the latter.

At the office of the District Attorney this afternoon but little could be learned regarding any new developments in the case. The only thing that was given out at the office was that the District Attorney, after telegraphing Mrs. Howard, Holmes's wife, at Indianapolis to come to this city, had last night begged her again directing her not to come here at this time, but to proceed direct to Toronto and put herself in communication there with Detective Geyer. It is supposed that Mrs. Howard is on her way to Toronto to-night.

From another source it was learned that the District Attorney regrets having in his possession evidence tending to show that Holmes was at the Callowhill Street house on or about the time of the supposed killing of Pietzel. So far there has been no evidence showing that Holmes was at the house at any time within several weeks of the supposed murder.

MRS. PIETZEL AT TORONTO.

She Has No Doubt the Murdered Girls Were Her Children.

TORONTO, July 18.—Mrs. Pietzel, mother of the two children believed to have been murdered by Holmes, the insurance swindler, arrived here from Chicago at 9 o'clock this evening. She had not been recognized by her fellow travelers, though several ladies, noticing her dress of deep black and her mournful face, had entered into conversation with her.

To a reporter who met her on the train, she said she had come to Toronto because Detective Geyer had requested her to do so. She did not know what her arrangements would be until she had seen and talked with him. She stated that she had no doubt whatever that the bodies discovered in the cellar of the St. Vincent Street house were those of her daughters. When on being asked if she thought the murderer to be Holmes or Mudgett, she burst into tears and remained silent.

On arriving at the Union Station, a crowd of several hundred people were found gathered on the platform. It was composed largely of the rougher elements, though it was not in any way disorderly.

Mrs. Pietzel was taken to the Rossin House, where Detective Geyer has been stopping. On arriving there she hurried to her room, and the detective announced that he would allow no one to see her again tonight. She will probably give evidence at the inquest to-morrow evening.

The inquest was formally held to-night on the body of Alice Pietzel, the youngest of the two girls, the inquest already in progress being on the body of Nellie Pietzel only. The inquest on the second body is simply to allow of the coroner's ordering a post-mortem. A post-mortem examination of Nellie Pietzel was begun to-day, and medical testimony will be heard to-morrow. Meanwhile the Crown authorities refuse to allow anything to be divulged.

The Nudel cottage, on St. Vincent Street, was the scene of further search to-day by Detectives Geyer and Cuddy to satisfy themselves and the public that the body of Howard Pietzel was not concealed somewhere in the cellar, where his sisters were buried, or in the adjoining yard. The cellar was thoroughly searched, every spot being turned up to a depth of some feet; the yard was carefully explored, and an old cistern examined, but nothing was found, and it now seems certain that the boy was murdered and his body disposed of in Detroit.

A few small bones were discovered, which were thought to be parts of Nellie's foot, which was said to have been missing, but on examination at the Morgue they were found to be chicken bones. An examination of the body now leads the Coroner to believe that the bones of the foot are in the coffin with the corpse.

MAILS BY PNEUMATIC TUBES

System to Connect New-York and Brooklyn May Soon Be Adopted.

It seems probable that the pneumatic method of transferring the mails between the New-York and Brooklyn main Post Offices will soon be in use, and that the system of tubes will also be carried as far north as Harlem.

The New-York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company has a plan to connect the New-York and Brooklyn Post Offices by which its ducts are to be carried over the Brooklyn Bridge, and the plan, having been made in accordance with the requirements of the Bridge Trustees, now meets with their approval. The plan is also acceptable to the Postmaster General, and approved by Postmaster Dayton of New-York and Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn.

By the present means of conveyance, in wagons, it takes over an hour to send a mailbag from one office to the other, but by the pneumatic system a carrier full of letters can be sent from one office to the other in five minutes.

A conference was held late yesterday afternoon at the Post Office between G. M. Maston, representing the Second Assistant Postmaster General; President Elias, and Superintendent Robinson of the Third Avenue Cable Road, and Postmaster Dayton, and arrangements were partially perfected for running mail cars on the Third Avenue Road.

Mr. Maston submitted plans for a mail car twenty-two feet long, and to be fitted with all modern appliances for distributing, gathering, and handling mail. President Elias took the plans, and promised to submit a model on Wednesday next, at which time it is expected that the final contract will be signed.

It is proposed to establish eight stations and have nine cars in operation by October next.

Merely a "Fake" Story.

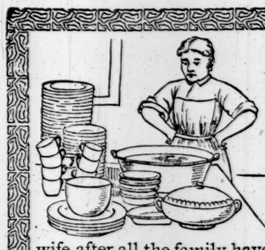
SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 18.—There is no truth in the statement sent out by The Associated Press to-day, saying that the Mayor of this city had stated that he believed one-half of the miners here would consent to go into voluntary slavery if guaranteed the necessities of life. It is true, however, that one-half of the miners of this city have not earned enough in the past year to live decently or to clothe themselves properly. The story was not telegraphed from here, and the statement concerning the miners being willing to enter slavery never emanated from the Mayor of this city or any other responsible person.

Miss Banks and Mr. Meserole Win.

The Englewood Field Club's tennis tournament is now ended, the first prize in mixed doubles having been won by Miss Banks and Mr. Meserole. The scores:

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss H. Homans and Mr. Blythe beat Miss Homan and Mr. Gladwin, 6—2, 6—1.

Final Round—Miss Banks and Mr. Meserole beat Miss H. Homans and Mr. Blythe, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.



A Mountain of Dishes

confronts the average housewife after all the family have dined. They are *greasy* dishes, too, and hard to get *perfectly* clean with ordinary soap and water. A good many thoughtful wives have discovered that the best, easiest and quickest way to wash dishes is to use

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

in the dish water. It acts like magic—cuts the grease and makes the dishes *clean*. All cleaning is made easier by this great cleanser. It is cheap, too—that's the best of it. 25c. for a large package. Sold by all grocers.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

WOES OF THE TROY FAMILY

Madeline Braguglia Eloped with John J. Troy, and Now She Wants a Separation on the Grounds of Cruelty.

Madeline Braguglia Troy, the daughter of Raymondo Braguglia of the firm of Braguglia & Carreno, restaurant keepers at 13 Broadway, has brought an action in the Superior Court for a separation from her husband, John Joseph Troy, who is in the employ of the Commercial Cable Company.

The young people fell in love about five years ago, but Mrs. Troy's parents, however, objected to her marying Troy. An elopement was the result, and the young people were maried on June 25, 1891. They have one child, Hortense Troy, now about two years old.

An application in behalf of Mrs. Troy to compel her husband to pay her alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of her suit against him was made yesterday to Judge McAdam in the Superior Court. The basis of her action is cruel treatment on the part of her husband. One day in September, 1892, she says he threw a cup at her, and his conduct otherwise was so brutal, she alleges, that she was compelled to leave him and return to her father's house. A reconciliation, however, was brought about, and she returned to her husband, but his good conduct was only temporary. She says that in March, 1894, he blackened her eye, and one night last May he locked her out of the house all night. Mrs. Troy also says that her husband pawned his jewelry to get money for drink and to gamble with.

Mr. Troy was represented by S. & B. Oppenheimer, who produced his affidavit denying the accusations made against him by his wife. He accuses her parents with being responsible for all his domestic woes, and says they never became recon

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Merry War.

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NOT IN FAVOR OF A NEW PARTY

The Executive Committee Appointed by the Memphis Convention Meets.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The Executive Committee appointed at the Memphis Free Silver Convention held a meeting here to-day. The prevailing sentiment seems to be that it would not be policy to form a new political party at this time. The leaders seem to favor a campaign of education and organization, and waiting on the attitude of the old parties.

The meeting this afternoon and evening was informal, and the formal conference will begin with to-morrow's session. Those present to-day were John W. Tomlinson, Alabama; Charles Coffin, Arkansas; Joshua Sheldon, Connecticut; Anson Wolcott, Indiana; Henry W. Miller, Illinois; H. L. Taylor, Kansas; George Prentiss, Mississippi; George S. Bowen, New-York; Louis Walker, Pennsylvania; R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota; John R. Goodwin, Tennessee; Joseph Battell, Vermont, and J. C. Ralphsnyder, West Virginia.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	1894.	1895.	1895.
	Weather Bureau.		Times.
3 A. M.	72	70	72
6 A. M.	71	73	72
9 A. M.	70	79	77
12 M.	80	83	83
3 P. M.	85	83	83
6 P. M.	83	83	81
9 P. M.	78	75	76
12 P. M.	73	72	73

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 77⅛
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

SILVER AND THE WORKINGMAN.

One of the most formidable arguments used by the silver men is that the United States and all gold-standard countries are at a great disadvantage in competition with silver-standard countries. We call this argument formidable because it is almost the only one on that side that has the air of being scientific and because it gives what appears a broad basis for a policy essentially narrow. We have from time to time pointed out that at best this assertion of the silver men was too vague to be verified with certainty, and that, even if it were true, it had no bearing on the currency policy of the United States, which has not sufficient commerce with silver-standard countries to make their competition a serious element in deciding our course. We are glad to see that in the current number of Rhodes's Journal of Banking Mr. Worthington C. Ford has taken up the general question and treated it with his usual clearness and thoroughness. We shall not undertake to offer even a summary of his article, but there is one point that he brings out with great definiteness that every sensible American should keep in mind—the atrocious wrong done to the wage-earning classes by a depreciated standard such as silver.

He says: "The partisans of silver assert that the fall in the market or commercial value of silver has resulted as a bounty on exports, because it has enabled those countries using silver to produce more cheaply. This assertion can be true only on one condition, that the purchasing power of silver has remained unchanged in domestic markets. If the domestic manufacturer can hire labor or turn out his manufactures for the same weight of silver in 1894 that he could in 1873, it would stand to reason that his labor and products are costing him now 50 cents against a dollar in 1873. But what does this mean except to assert that the wage earner has been practically defrauded?"

He gives an account of the development of the cotton-spinning industry in Japan, the main facts of which we reproduce in tabular form:

	Produce, lb.	Cost per lb.	Wages. Men. "Sen."	Wages. Women. "Sen."
1889	27,703,846	$0.23	17.1	8.1
1892	82,476,966	0.187	17.4	8.9

Here it will be seen that the total product has increased threefold in three years, the cost of manufacture has decreased by 18 per cent., and wages have remained almost stationary. The equivalent of the wages above quoted in "sen" is 9 cents for men and 4 cents for women for a working day of 11½ hours, including the time allowed for meals. It is, of course, absurd to claim that the reduction in the cost of manufacture or the increase in the product can be ascribed solely to the depreciation of silver. But, whatever proportion was due to this source, the working people got no advantage from it. Such depreciation would tend, on the other hand, to advance the prices of the necessaries of life. Mr. Ford cites Government tables of prices in Tokio which show the following changes in the prices of food in "sen":

	Rice.	Wheat.	Tea.
1889	6.05	3.97	23.73
1892	7.47	5.21	28.77

It will be seen by this table that a day's wages in 1892 would buy only a little more than four-fifths as much rice in Tokio in 1892 as in 1889. In other words, while the cost of manufacture had fallen 18 per cent., the cost of rice had advanced 18 per cent. and wages had remained almost exactly the same. The unfortunate workman comes out worse in every way.

This would inevitably be the result in our own country of adopting the silver standard or in any way depreciating or debasing the currency. The silver men urge that silver is the "people's money" and gold the rich man's money. It is exactly the reverse. Capitalists can make a profit from fluctuating and depreciating currency which must bring loss and nothing but loss to the great body of the people. The general people, and especially the wage earners, might as well insist on polluted water or adulterated food as on depreciated money. They suffer at best from the unavoidable fluctuations in values and from commercial disturbances. But any legislation that debases the currency or unsettles confidence in its stability is a most cruel and outrageous wrong to them and one that can never be repaired.

THE MAINE IDEA.

There were some interesting statements in the interview with the editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette which was published in The Times yesterday. One of them was the statement that a formal agreement was made between a committee of the Central Association of Liquor Dealers and "the leaders of Tammany Hall," according to which "the monetary blackmail paid to the police should be discontinued in return for political support." This is interesting for the admission it contains that the "monetary blackmail" was then a recognized thing on the part of President Martin of the Police Board and the other Tammany leaders, as well as for the terms of the bargain itself. The retail dealers were bound "to solidly support the Tammany ticket in consideration of the discontinuance of the monetary blackmail," and if any liquor dealer "showed any signs of independence the Tammany Hall leader would give the tip to the Police Captain, and that man would be 'pulled' and arrested on the following Sunday."

The full meaning of this disclosure, in its bearing on local politics and law enforcement in those times, before the Parkhurst crusade and the Lexow investigation, it will be quite easy for any reader of The Times to grasp for himself. But this idea of turning Sunday prohibition to account for the benefit of the organization upon which its enforcement depended is also very interesting on account of its origin. It is a Maine idea, and it has been used for years for the benefit of the Republican organization of that State. It was to a large extent the source of the strength of the Blaine machine, especially in the Cities of Portland and Bangor and in large towns like Lewiston and Augusta.

The advantage of the Republican politician of Maine was that his prohibition law was in effect every day in the week, and it applied not only to saloons, but to hotels. It was a mighty instrument in his hands, and he wielded it with effect year after year. The sale of liquor went on wherever the local sentiment was not strong against it, but there was a distinct understanding that those engaged in it must "solidly support" the ticket of the Republican Party, and any dealer who showed "signs of independence" was sure to be "pulled." The rule was soon established that the sale of liquor, to be safe, must be in the hands of "good Republicans" active in support of the machine, and the illicit traffic became a potent factor in the politics of Maine and is so even unto this day.

A few years ago a prominent and energetic citizen of Portland, a Republican true in the faith, but with notions about the enforcement of law akin to those of Roosevelt, came forward as a candidate for nomination for Sheriff of Cumberland County. His candidacy was received with favor and his nomination was regarded as a foregone conclusion until he boldly announced that if he should be elected Sheriff of Cumberland County the prohibition law would be rigidly enforced in the City of Portland when he came into office. Thereupon his "boom" suddenly subsided, his candidacy was quietly "turned down," and the Republican Convention nominated a man with different notions of the uses of the prohibition law. What the politicians wanted was not a "rigid," but a "discriminating," enforcement of the law.

We presume that all this time the public sentiment of the State of Maine, as represented in the Legislature, has really been in favor of maintaining the law. A prohibition amendment was put in the Constitution some years ago, and doubtless public opinion as well as the popular vote was in favor of it. Probably the Republican Party could not without loss undertake to change the policy of the State in dealing with the liquor traffic, but the corrupt politicians have no desire to change it. They are always ready to "declare" in favor of maintaining prohibition and to "strengthen the law" to any extent demanded by Neal Dow himself. The stronger the better, so long as the enforcement is in their hands. It is a potent weapon, and they have wielded it with skill and effect these many years and taught lessons to Tammany Hall, and thereby they have debauched political sentiment and corrupted party methods throughout the State. Ballot reform has never been popular with the Republican legislators and politicians in Maine. Why? Because protection of secrecy in voting would deprive them of half the value of the prohibition law as an instrument of oppression in politics. The policy of local-option would do the same thing. The use of the Sunday law here for "monetary" or political blackmail is a local application of the Maine idea of enforcing a law, where public opinion does not uphold it, "with discrimination," for the benefit of the party machine that controls the agencies of enforcement.

IRON AND CORN.

The journals of the iron and steel trade report activity which is exceptional at this season of the year. "Usually at this time," says The Iron Age, "when the efficiency of labor is reduced by the hot weather, the majority of rolling mills stop for repairs and stock taking. This year every wheel must be kept turning to satisfy customers."

This activity is observed in all branches of the industry. Reports for the last week from the several districts show this. For example, from Pittsburg: "Prices of plates are up about $2 per ton, but the demand is as heavy as ever. The heavy demand for structural material continues. Bar mills are very busy. Orders for the quick shipment of sheets cannot be placed except at a very stiff advance. The demand for pipes and tubes is large." From Chicago: "The pig-iron producers are discouraging business, having taken about all the orders they care to handle for some time to come. The structural mills are overloaded with work. An excellent demand for rails is reported from all parts of the West." From Philadelphia: "No indications of a decline of business in July. The outlook to-day is brighter than ever. There is an extraordinary demand for mill irons. Mills producing finished material are so full of work that they really are not in a position to accept much new business."

The weekly output of pig iron is increasing, the demand and the decreasing stocks bringing into blast many furnaces ordinarily held in reserve. Returns of weekly capacity of active furnaces for Aug. 1 may break the record. The largest output in any year has been that of 1890, when the product was 9,202,703 tons. The output was 7,124,502 tons in 1893 and 6,657,388 tons in 1894. The product this year will be almost equal to that of 1890, according to the estimate of the Iron and Steel Association, which is that 9,000,000 tons will be made. The condition of no other industry so clearly indicates the general condition of the country's manufactures and trade.

There is a very natural disposition in some parts of the country to be cautious until the corn crop is safe. As we have pointed out heretofore, this crop promises to be enormous. The planted area is larger by 6,000,000 acres, or 8 per cent., than it was last year, and the average condition at this time is exceptionally good. Our largest crops heretofore were those of 1889 (2,112,892,000 bushels) and 1891, (2,060,154,000 bushels.) Acreage for those years and for the present year, and condition on July 1 and Sept. 1 in each year, are shown below:

	Acreage.	—Condition.— July 1.	Sept. 1.
1889	78,320,000	90.3	90.9
1891	77,945,000	92.8	91.1
1895	82,000,000	99.3	....

These figures indicate for this year a record-breaking crop, which would be of very great value to the country. The safety of the crop, however, is not yet assured, although prominent Western authorities express the opinion that serious injury can be inflicted hereafter only by early frosts.

THE FULTON WORSTED MILLS.

We hope that the recent purchase of the Fulton Worsted Mills, at Oswego Falls, in this State, by a syndicate of English capitalists has not escaped the attention of Republican politicians and journals. At these mills the finest grades of cloth are made and 800 persons are employed. The wages of the employés were increased a short time before the property was sold, and it is stated in our dispatches that the mills "have been very successful financially." It should not be overlooked that among the purchasers are certain manufacturers of fine worsteds in Bradford, the English centre of the industry, and that the investment was made upon the advice of Bradford manufacturers who carefully inspected the property.

Our Republican friends have continually asserted that the American woolen mills generally, and especially those producing fine worsteds, could not do a profitable business under the new tariff, because it was impossible for them to compete with Bradford. They repeated these assertions even after more than forty woolen manufacturers had increased the wages of their employés, and to these increases are now to be added an advance in all the mills of the Rhode Island district. Now come these English capitalists, these Bradford manufacturers, with their Bradford advisers, and buy one of our largest woolen plants, at which are made fine worsteds with which Bradford competes. They expect to make a good dividend upon the investment, and we may be sure that they paid a good price, for the mills "have been very successful."

It is the domestic demand for the products of American mills of this class which has increased the imports of fine clothing wool to more than 75,000,000 pounds for the eleven months ending on May 31, and the recent increase of the price of domestic wool by 2 cents a pound is due in part to the same demand.

THE SORROWS OF BARKEEPING.

The Times yesterday contained an authentic exposition of the woes of barkeepers in the present state of affairs that was calculated to touch every feeling heart. It is not likely to win many sympathizers, however, for among the sympathetic classes, and especially in ostentatiously and professionally sympathetic circles, the line is commonly drawn at barkeepers. Nevertheless, the way of the barkeeper is hard. As the expositor of his woes justly observed, "This thing of working six days in the week and getting arrested on Sunday is tiresome."

It is entirely credible that the barkeepers would prefer a day of rest on Sunday. It is reported that the journeymen barbers instigated and supported the law against Sunday shaving, which has been made unduly contemptible by its inequality. In the same way the journeymen liquor sellers may be supposed to be in favor of strictly dry Sundays. If their employers were quite sure that the police would keep them from selling on Sunday, and they are receiving very clear assurances on that point, they would give their barkeepers the day off. A Barkeepers' Sunday Closing Association would be a queer-looking bulwark of law and morality; but it is not out of the question that this bulwark may be reared.

The barkeeper has still another woe, and this the cruelest of all. According to our informant, after he has been immured, first in a dark barroom and then in a cell, on Sunday, he is liable to be discharged and pretty certain to be blown up on Monday for his simplicity in selling a drink to a policeman. This crowning outrage is enough to make him a strict Sabbatarian. Add to the introduction of the base mechanical device which "registers your purchase" and curtails the barkeeper's perquisites the chance of being arrested on Sunday and discharged on Monday, and barkeeping no longer offers a career and must become increasingly unattractive as a life work to generous and ambitious youth.

LOCAL OPTION IN ENGLAND.

We were mistaken the other day in saying that the discussion of the drink question had played no part in the canvass preceding the Parliamentary elections. The remark was just according to the information then accessible, but later London papers contain full reports of the speeches of the leaders on both sides, and in these the Local Veto bill receives its share of attention. It is probably fair to say, on a comparison of the speeches, that the order in which the issues of the canvass were placed was, upon an average, first, home rule; secondly, disestablishment in Wales, and, thirdly, the Local Veto bill. The bill was shelved, it now seems clear, not because its supporters lost faith in it, but on account of the exigencies of the Parliamentary calendar. At any rate, the Liberal leaders showed no disposition whatever to shirk it. Their opponents would scarcely have allowed them to do so, it is true, but there is nothing defensive or apologetic in the tone the supporters of the bill took, though they might have argued, with some plausibility, that the issue was past and dead if they had not themselves cared to keep it alive.

The attacks upon the bill proceeded, as may be supposed, from the obvious ground that it was an infringement of personal liberty as well as an interference with the vested rights of the publicans. Lord Salisbury said, with noteworthy boldness, that there was no reason for the measure, since, "as regards temperance, we are in a fairly satisfactory condition." A Briton, particularly, who does not find that drinking is a great evil, the lessening of which should be pursued by any means that does not constitute an even greater evil, is a man with whom it is difficult to argue. But Lord Salisbury nevertheless seems to have been well advised in assuming that it was an evil from which its victims did not desire to be delivered. The London Times, commenting upon Mr. Balfour's speech on the question, says:

"The abstract objections to giving a majority power to interfere with the action of individuals, where no general prohibitive law exists, are very strong; but the measure of which Sir William Harcourt is so proud is open to criticism on other grounds. If the right of minorities to protection against illegitimate pressure be waived, the inequality and the injustice of the Local Veto bill have still to be taken into account. In one of the small contiguous country districts the publicans may be ruined without compensation, while drinking will not be in the slightest degree diminished, and the public houses half a mile off will find their takings doubled."

Mr. Balfour himself made an elaborate argument on much the same grounds, and in another speech he inquired whether there was "a single temperance reformer who thinks that the promulgation of the details of Sir William Harcourt's bill has helped forward the particular solution of the temperance question which the late Government appeared to approve." Mr. Goschen dismissed the subject with comprehensive brevity: "It was called a Local Option bill, but it was a bill that would leave certain classes in the full enjoyment of their wishes as regarded alcohol, while it would refuse to a vast number of persons that access to legitimate refreshment which might fairly be demanded by all classes of the community."

On the other hand, the leading Liberals committed themselves fully to the principle of local option. Sir William Harcourt himself scarcely made a single speech, and he made many, without going elaborately into the question, pointing out the evils of the liquor traffic and justifying the suppression of them in any community in which a decisive majority (a two-thirds vote is required by the bill) elected to suppress the traffic. Mr. Asquith said: "In my judgment the Liberal Party is as deeply and as strongly pledged to the introduction of popular control as the governing principle in relation to our liquor laws as to home rule for Ireland," and went on to defend the bill. Finally Mr. Morley, at Newcastle, made an emphatic and manly statement of his position, which may have cost him his seat, but which must increase the regret for his defeat that is felt, on personal grounds, in this country as well as in England:

"Our bill is a bill, mark you, by which stand or fall, we abide. I do not believe in Governments and I do not believe in men who bring in bills dealing with great social questions and then say: 'We will drop the bill if you don't like it.' What I say is this—we stand by that bill whether constituencies like it or not. If they beat us, we are beaten. There are worse things in the world than being beaten. If you are beaten in what you know or believe to be a righteous cause which will uplift the condition of the people of the country to which you belong, never mind whether you are beaten or not. I know that is not what is called good tactics. You know that on this platform I have never troubled my head very much about tactics. I have told you what I have thought; I have told you the proposals that I cared for and that I would support; and I shall go on upon that line until you turn me out for Newcastle."

SEA GIRT AND PEEKSKILL.

The most striking feature in this year's encampment of the National Guard of New-Jersey, which is now in progress at Sea Girt, is that it adopts the New-York system. After a trial of brigade camps for years, the military authorities of the former State have concluded to adopt instead regimental encampments, and thus the regiments of the First Brigade will perform each in succession a week's tour of duty on the familiar grounds at the seashore, instead of encamping there together as heretofore.

Undoubtedly the system of regimental encampments is somewhat more expensive, through keeping the camp grounds open and cared for a much longer time, and it imposes more prolonged labor upon the general staff in such States as conduct the camp through the supervision of this staff. Again, brigade drills must be given up, while as a spectacular affair the encampment suffers. Still, there is no reason why, if desirable, each regiment should not have the camp ground turned over to it, preparing and cooking its own rations, and conducting its own programme of exercises. At Peekskill the supervision of the general staff is resorted to, presumably because it gives greater uniformity and excellence in the general conduct of the camp and allows the regimental or company organization all its time for improvement.

As to brigade drills, they employ a great number of men mainly for the benefit of a few officers. Undoubtedly they have their uses, and some States, like New-York, have many of their troops so concentrated as to allow one or two annual brigade field days, supplementing the work of the regimental camp. But so far as sham fights, grand reviews for the benefit of spectators, and similar showy performances are concerned, they cannot compare in value with the close, detailed work of the regimental camp, where little time is wasted in displays and pageants.

We think, therefore, that New-Jersey has made a clear advance in adopting this central feature of the Peekskill system. The present is the fourteenth season during which the latter has been carried out, and each succeeding year attests its usefulness. That discipline can be thoroughly enforced and that the week which each regiment has at its disposal can be used to the best advantage under this plan, there seems to be very little doubt.

Gen. Campos is now in a position to speak with knowledge of the fighting abilities of the Cuban rebels. At last he has encountered his despised antagonists face to face, and though there are conflicting accounts as to the results of the battle, yet it was evidently severe enough to convince the old Marshal that a state of war really exists.

It is really amazing, and not a little pathetic, to notice that a large number of people who have in the past never claimed or received much credit for being reformers are now wildly alarmed lest enforcement of the excise laws should result in sweeping quite away at the next election all the men chosen to office at the last one, and in the return to power of all those minions of iniquity whose retirement from public view is the present cause of such sincere joy. Somehow the agony of these suddenly awakened votaries of virtue fails to touch the hard hearts of President Roosevelt and his fellow-Commissioners, but other New-Yorkers are deeply moved. "'We weep for you,' the Walrus said," on a certain well-remembered occasion, and the Carpenter was also tearful. Such of the oysters as had escaped appreciated these displays of sympathy and—may have wondered what it was all about.

Whether the negro Collins was convicted of murder in the first degree or escaped on the theory of justifiable homicide is a matter of not much interest to any one except himself. The public is more likely to read reports of the trial now going on at Trenton with a view to discover why Princeton students went to the place where they were when the squalid row began and ended so tragically than to weigh the evidence for and against an ordinary drunken ruffian whose presence there is perfectly explicable. It is Collins, indeed, who was on trial in the courtroom, but outside of it graver matters are under consideration. The second and fatal quarrel could have been easily avoided had the students chosen, and even the original dispute seems to have been one in which they had little or no excuse to participate.

A correspondent who signs himself "Landsman"— and whose letter leaves no doubt as to the fact that he is one—has evolved a curious theory in regard to the Valkyrie and the Defender. After a careful study of the pictures of those peculiar craft he has reached the conclusion that they are not sailboats at all. "You will notice," he writes, "a startling likeness between their design and that of cable cars. Each has a long, thin projection extending downward from the superstructure, made of metal and widening at the extremity. In the case of street cars the object of this is obvious—the narrow part reaches through a slot in the street and the broader section grips the cable. Is it not the same with the boats? I suspect that wire ropes have been rigged beneath the water's surface, moved by engines on shore; that the huge sails are only for show, and that the so-called races are simply a complicated and expensive joke on the public, devised by millionaires for some mysterious but doubtless indefensible end." There is a lot more to the letter, but the lines already quoted will be sufficient to put people on their guard against any nefarious schemes that may exist.

RICHMOND'S EXCISE BOARD CONDEMNED

The Grand Jury Reports on the Irregularities It Found.

RICHMOND, S. I., July 18.—The Grand Jury of the Richmond County Court of Sessions, which has been investigating the affairs of the County Board of Excise, presented a report of the findings to the Court to-day. The jury had before presented four indictments against Frederick W. Clifford, clerk of the Excise Board, two for extortion and two for neglect of duty.

The jury reported that the manner in which the business of the board had been conducted was a disgrace to the county, and it had only refrained from indicting the entire board because the members had testified that they acted under advice of counsel, and that the clerk was responsible for the condition of the board's books and papers.

The books were examined by an expert, who reported that the minutes of the board had not been entered for two months; that in the record book of licenses, where the law requires to be kept a perfect record of the names and addresses of all persons to whom licenses are granted, the date of issue, the fee paid, and the names and addresses of bondsmen, there was not a single entry; that in the books of certificates the stubs in many cases did not contain the date, amount of fee, or even names of the persons to whom the licenses were issued; that while the Clerk and Treasurer were both provided with cash books, the Clerk's book contained only two entries of disbursements and twenty of receipts, while the Treasurer, Commissioner Michael Donnelly, had entered sixteen items of receipts and ten of disbursements, and then stopped.

Chairman White kept the cash account, which did not tally with the deposit in bank.

The jury says it obtained evidence that money had been received by the Clerk for blank applications for licenses to be taken away and filled in by others, and that in two instances this illegal fee had been received by a Commissioner and turned over to the Clerk, knowing that the fee was illegal.

Arnold—Harvey.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 18.—Lieut. Conway Hillyer Arnold, Jr., of the Fifth Artillery, at the Presidio, San Francisco, and Miss Gertrude May Harvey, daughter of Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon, Twenty-first Regiment, United States Army, of Plattsburg, were maried this evening. The ceremony was performed at Trinity Church, and a reception was held at the garrison in the evening. It was attended by many prominent military officers from abroad.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

Opening of the Pan-American Congress in Toronto, Ont., with Warm Greetings of Welcome.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 18.—The Pan-American Congress of Religion and Education was formally opened this afternoon at the Horticultural Gardens Pavilion. Numerous distinguished visitors have arrived to participate in the programme, and more are expected daily.

The attendance of delegates at the opening numbered nearly a thousand. Among the early arrivals were: President of the Congress, the Rev. Dr. S. G. Smith, St. Paul; the Hon. C. C. Bonney of Chicago, ex-President of the World's Fair Religious and Educational Congress; Prof. Blackman of Yale University; Bishop Gilbert of St. Paul, the Rev. D. Conaty of Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Gracey, President of the International Missionary Union; Mrs. Charles Henrotan, Vice President of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress; Dr. Wilcox, Dr. Burleson, President of Baylor University, Waco, Texas; the Rev. Dr. Fraser of The New-York Independent; Dr. Morgan Wood, Detroit; Miss Jane Adams, Superintendent of the Hull House, Chicago; Dr. Norcross, Pittsburg, Penn.; the Rev. A. K. Carroll, of The New-York Independent; Jean Harris, St. Catharines, and Major J. B. Merwin, editor of The American and Journal of Education, St. Louis.

Mayor Warring Kennedy gave a cordial address of welcome on behalf of the city at the opening meeting this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Sims, formerly with D. L. Moody in Chicago, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Toronto Ministerial Association. The Rev. Dr. S. G. Smith, President of the congress, in thanking previous speakers for their words of welcome, referred to the way in which the British and American flags were intertwined in decorations, and expressed the hope that not until the crack of doom would the two be rent asunder. They were all Englishmen, he said, with the same language, of the same race, and with the same institutions, same sympathies, and the same future. A hundred years ago the Englishmen of the United States started out for themselves, and they thought they had done very well. If any other three millions had made a better job than they had in the last hundred years, he would like to know of it. They had not only multiplied in an orthodox manner, but they had tried to swallow the nations of the earth, and with the determination of their Teutonic blood were struggling with their problems. It was to help in the solution of these problems that they were gathered to-day.

The Rev. Father Ryan, on behalf of the Roman Catholic priesthood of the city, joined in the welcome extended by Mayor Kennedy and others.

Mrs. Charles Henrotan of Chicago dwelt on the importance of women being represented in the congress, a feature which would probably have been missing from such a gathering a generation back, but which was an apt illustration of the tendency of the age. She spoke in terms of warm admiration of Queen Victoria as a representative woman in the highest sense, and claimed Mrs. Cleveland as one of America's representative women.

Rabbi Elzas, now of Charleston, S. C., formerly of Toronto, spoke on behalf of the Jewish delegates and visitors. The afternoon proceedings closed with a brief address by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Bennett of Akron, Ohio, who expressed much surprise at the warmth of welcome Toronto had given the delegates, and with a speech by Mrs. Lydia Von Finkelstein-Mountford of Jerusalem.

A feature of the day, and one which will continue throughout all the meetings, is the elaborate and enjoyable musical programme arranged and carried out in connection with the proceedings. Lieut. Gov. Kirkpatrick was to have been present, and to have participated in the welcome extended, but was unfortunately compelled to be out of town. A letter of apology and good wishes from him was read.

DOES NOT KNOW WHERE HE IS

E. W. Agnew, President of the First National Bank of Ocala, Fla., Found Wandering in This City.

Enoch W. Agnew, forty-seven years old, who says he is a banker in Ocala, Fla., was found wandering about the Liberty Street ferryhouse yesterday afternoon.

"I've lost my way," said Agnew. "I thought I knew Baltimore pretty well, but I seem to be lost."

Agnew was arraigned later before Magistrate Brann, in the Tombs Police Court.

"Why did you come up here from Florida?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"Why, I just came up here," was Agnew's answer.

"Where are you now?"

"I don't know what building I'm in, but I'm in Louisville."

Agnew would answer no other question. He was committed for examination as to his sanity.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 18.—Enoch W. Agnew, who was found wandering aimlessly in New-York to-day, was President of the First National Bank of Ocala, Fla., which recently failed. The failure was a bad one, and is said to have been due to Agnew's mismanagement.

Shortly after the bank failed Agnew was indicted by the United States Grand Jury for violation of the National banking laws, and was released under heavy bonds. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew left Ocala for Elizabethtown, Ky., to spend the Summer. It was said that Agnew intended to go to Chicago to secure funds to reopen the bank. Many of Agnew's friends have thought that his mind has been affected by financial trouble.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT BAR HARBOR.

A Grand Reception Held on William K. Vanderbilt's Yacht Valiant.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 18.—A reception was given to-night on board William K. Vanderbilt's yacht, the Valiant. The saloon was beautifully decorated with flags and insignia, the dining room being turned into a bower of flowers. Among those present were Mrs. Frederick Gebhardt, Mrs. Clarence Carey, Miss Sturgis, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Mrs. Louis Webb, Reginald Ronald, W. S. Hoyt, F. O. Beach, Miss Norton, Miss Bend, Miss Jennie Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mason, George Vanderbilt, and M. Alfred Leghait, the Belgian Minister.

Among the arrivals to-day were Mrs. Schuyler, John H. Prentice, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., Mr. Dube, Arthur Sullivan, A. J. Pouch and family, Mrs. Isabelle Jex, Miss Jex, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Kittridge, and Harkness Flagler and family.

At the Dutch cottage are Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, Miss Caroline Stokes, and J. D. Stokes, of New-York.

Miss Margaret Wilmerding of New-York will spend the Summer at Bar Harbor.

Arrangements have just been made for the production at Kebo Valley Clubhouse some time next month of Kilanyi's living pictures. Mr. Kilanyi will attend to and arrange the entire performance, which is to be an exact reproduction of that given in "1492."

Mr. and Mrs. Worden have arrived and are already enrolled members at Kebo. Mr. Haight, the Wall Street broker, is seen daily at Kebo, riding with his two daughters.

All present indications point to a large amateur golf tournament for the championship to be held at Kebo in the near future. Already the subscriptions received for prizes are quite large.

A. M. Proudfit of New-York, whose father died some time ago, leaving him a fortune, arrived to-day with his mother and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New-York entertained a dinner party at Faraway to-night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Girard G. Foster, Mrs. Richard Gambrill of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Miss Jackson, and Mrs. Livingston Lee.

Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Seely ent

TORY MAJORITY IS NOW 82

It May Reach 140 or Even Considerably More than That.

COUNTRY IS WORSE THAN BOROUGHS

Liberals Beginning to Think Their Party Dead Beyond Resurrection and a New One Necessary.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, July 18.—The country districts turn out even more uniformly worse for the Liberals than the boroughs were. There now have been ten Liberal rural seats heard from, and actually nine are losses.

At the present moment the Tory majority has mounted to 82, and there is no reason why it should not reach 140, or even more. When places like Swansea and Cardiff, which have been unfailingly Liberal since the reform bill of 1832, go Tory, anything can happen.

John Morley's defeat at Newcastle will undoubtedly be followed by Asquith's defeat in Fife to-morrow. There is the belief among Morley's friends that he will retire definitely from public life. But one hesitates to credit the notion. Certainly Asquith will be in no such mood, and a seat elsewhere will be found for him without delay.

The news of the success of Campbell-Bannerman, ex-Secretary of State for War, in Stirling, was loudly cheered to-night at the Liberal Club, and speculations were rife if he would contest the leadership of the party in the new House with Harcourt and Asquith, though it seems a poor enough honor to struggle for.

The rank and file of the Liberals, indeed, have reached that point of depression where they debate whether the party is not really dead beyond resurrection, and if something new in the way of parties may not have to be organized.

I learn authoritatively that the Tories have decided to turn out Speaker Gully and elect J. W. Lowther, who is the husband of a niece of Salisbury's, Speaker instead. H. F.

COUNTY TOWNS VOTE TORIES IN

The Last Hope of the Liberal Party Has Vanished.

LONDON, July 18.—Up to midnight the returns from the elections were as follows:

Conservatives	**256**
Unionists	**47**
Liberals	**75**
McCarthyites	**30**
Parnellites	**6**
Total	**420**
Whole number of seats	**670**

Total Conservative gain so far, 49; Unionist, 16; Liberal, 10, making the net Unionist gain 55 seats.

The division of parties in the House of Commons returned in the general election of June, 1892, was as follows:

Conservatives and Unionists	315
Liberals	345
Parnellites	9

The Conservatives later won three seats at by-elections from the Liberals, and the latter won one from the Conservatives, making the Ministerial majority 35, or, without the Parnellites, 26. This apparent majority dwindled away, until the Government was defeated.

The tide of Unionist success flows on with monotonous persistency. The result in Hythe, which was announced at midnight, completed the long list of successes in the English boroughs, which are now all polled. Whatever prospective comfort the Liberals draw from the remaining English counties and Scottish and Welsh electorates must be chastened by the defeats and qualified by the successes heretofore recorded in those quarters.

The popularity of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, lately Secretary of State for War, enabled him to retain the Stirling Burghs with an increased majority. But the Liberals have qualms regarding East Fifeshire, represented in the last Parliament by the Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, the Home Secretary, and Midlothian, Mr. Gladstone's old district, in both of which constituencies polling took place to-day. The results will not be known until midday to-morrow. The Unionists believe that they have wrested Mr. Gladstone's old seat from the Liberals, and wiped out Mr. Asquith's majority of 294 given him in 1892.

The worst blow the Liberals received to-day was the announcement of the defeat of the Right Hon. John Morley, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland. The party leaders had little if any hope that he would be returned. But under the present circumstances they are grasping at straws, knowing what a bad effect the defeat of members of the late Government will have upon the elections yet to be held. It is freely said that Mr. Morley will not seek re-election in any other district, but that he will retire from political life and devote himself to literature.

The same rumor was current respecting Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who is now actively campaigning in the West Division of Monmouthshire after his defeat at Derby. The loss of Sir William, Mr. Morley, and such members of the party would be a loss from which the Liberals would be a long time in recovering. The party will require able Parliamentary hands to make its opposition in the next House felt. The matter of fighting the Unionists cannot be left to green men. Should the party leaders be defeated in all the districts where they stand for re-election, it would not be at all surprising if some obscure, newly elected members from safe Liberal constituencies should resign to give them an opportunity of again entering Parliament.

Cardiff, heretofore a Liberal stronghold, to-day rejected Sir E. J. Reed, (Lib.,) an authority on naval shipbuilding, in favor of J. M. MacLean, (Con.,) the owner of The Western Mail, a local daily newspaper. Sir E. J. Reed had represented Cardiff since 1880.

There was a heavy falling off in the Liberal vote in parts of Liverpool, and in one district, the Exchange Division, the party lost a seat to a Liberal-Unionist. In the West Derby, West Toxteth, and East Toxteth Divisions the decline in the Liberal poll was particularly noticeable.

The reduction of T. P. O'Connor's majority in the Scotland Division of Liverpool was ascribed chiefly to the lukewarmness of the priests, owing to Mr. O'Connor's attitude on the education question and the opposition of The Sun, his newspaper, to Cardinal Vaughan in connection with the London School Board elections.

The defeat of Samuel Woods, the Liberal and Labor candidate, in the Ince Division of Lancashire is noteworthy. Mr. Woods was the author of the amendment against the contracting-out clause of the Employers' Liability bill, which the House of Commons carried, and which result did in the House of Lords wrecking the measure. The Unionists contend that his defeat proves that the workingmen are not opposed to the clause, and that the action of the Tories was justified.

Results of Contested Elections.

The vote by districts is as follows:

Burnley.—Philip Stanhope, (Lib.,) 5,722; W. A. Lindsay, (Con.,) 5,134; H. M. Hyndman, (Soc.,) 1,498. Stanhope's majority over Lindsay, 588. Compared with the bye-election in this district, this majority shows a falling off of 105.

Cambridgeshire, Wisbech Division.—Mr. Giles, (Con.,) 4,368; A. G. Brand, (Lib.,) 4,145. At the last election, a by election, Brand was elected by a majority of 122.

Cardiff.—J. M. Maclean, (Con.,) 8,386; Sir E. J. Reed, (Lib.,) 7,562. Conservative majority, 824; gain, 1,510. Liberals lose a seat.

Cheshire, Eddisbury Division.—H. J. Tollamache, (Con.,) 5,176; Roger Bate, (Lib.,) 3,371. In 1892 the Conservative majority was 536.

Cumberland, Penrith Division.—J. W. Lowther, (Con.,) 3,908; Dr. T. S. Douglas, (Lib.,) 3,268. In 1892 the Conservative majority was 125.

Derbyshire, Southern Division.—Gretton, (Con.,) 6,104; H. E. Broad, (Lib.,) 5,217; in 1892 Mr. Broad was elected without opposition.

Durham, Bernard Castle Division.—Sir J. Pease, (Lib.,) 4,924; Capt. Vane, (Con.,) 3,848. The Liberals carried the division in 1892 by a majority of 2,413.

Essex, Harwich Division.—J. Round, (Con.,) 4,566; R. Yarty, (Lib.,) 2,083. In 1892 the Conservative majority was 305.

Hythe.—Sir Bevan Edwards, (Con.,) 2,187; Sir Israel Hart, (Lib.,) 1,726. Conservative majority, 461. In 1892 a Liberal Unionist was returned from this district without opposition.

Kent, Dartford Division.—Sir W. Hart Dyke, (Con.,) 5,630; Sir Patterson Nickalls, (Lib.,) 4,557. In 1892 Dyke was returned by 572 majority.

Lancashire, Eccles Division.—O. L. Clarke, (Con.,) 5,722; H. J. Roby, (Lib.,) 5,302. Conservative majority, 420; gain, 680. Here the Liberals lose a seat.

Lancashire, Ince Division.—Col. Blundell, (Con.,) 5,235; S. Woods, (Lib. and Labor,) 4,790. In 1892, Woods was elected by 227 majority.

Lancashire, Middleton Division.—T. Fielden, (Con.,) 5,926; C. H. Hopwood, (Lib.,) 5,031. Conservative majority, 895; gain, 981. Here the Liberals lose a seat.

Lincolnshire, Horncastle Division.—Lord Willoughby Eresby, (Con.,) 4,063; Bruce Wallace, (Lib.,) 3,622. At the last election the Conservative majority was 838.

Liverpool, East Toxteth Division.—Baron H. De Worms, (Con.,) 3,628; C. Y. C. Drawbarn, (Lib.,) 1,706. Conservative majority, 1,922; gain, 415.

Liverpool, West Toxteth Division.— R. P. Houston, (Con.,) 3,693; W. Mulholland, (Lib.,) 1,552. Conservative majority, 2,057; gain, 932.

Liverpool, Exchange Division.—J. C. Bingham, (Union.,) 2,884; W. B. Bowring, (Lib.,) 2,630. Unionist majority, 254; gain, 322. Here the Liberals lost a seat.

Liverpool, Scotland Division.—Thomas Power O'Connor, (Anti-Parnell.,) 2,101; W. E. Macartney, (Con.,) 1,450. Anti-Parnellite's majority, 651; loss, 454.

Liverpool, West Derby Division.—W. H. Long, (Con.,) 4,622; Mr. Browning, (Lib.,) 1,690. Conservative majority, 2,936; gain, 1,754.

Liverpool, Kirkdale Division.—Sir George Baden Powell, (Con.,) 3,818; Aldermen Johnson, (Lib.,) 2,468. Conservative majority, 1,350; gain, 378.

Montgomery District.—Major E. Pryce Jones, (Con.,) 1,445; Owen Phillips, (Lib.,) 1,351. In 1892 the Conservatives carried the district by 118 majority.

Montrose Burghs.—J. Shiress Will, (Lib.,) 3,594; G. W. Baxter, (Union.,) 2,462. Liberal majority, 1,132; loss, 720.

Morpeth.—T. Burt, (Lib.,) 3,404; Barry, (Con.,) 1,255. At the last election Burt was elected unopposed.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, (two members.)—C. F. Hamond, (Con.,) 12,883; W. D. Cruddas, (Con.,) 12,120; John Morley, (Lib.,) 11,862; James Craig, (Lib.,) 11,154; F. Hammill, (Ind.,) 2,302.

Norfolk, South Division.—F. Taylor, (Union.,) 4,281; T. H. Dolbey, (Lib.,) 3,445. Taylor was elected in 1892 by 665 majority.

Pembroke District. — General Laurie, (Con.,) 2,719; Egerton Allen, (Lib.,) 2,556. In 1892 Allen was returned by 203 majority.

Perthshire, West Division.—Sir Donald Currie, (Union.,) 3,379; J. D. Hope, (Lib.,) 3,087. In 1892 Sir Donald Currie was returned by 368 majority.

Stirling Burghs.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, 2,786; S. C. Macaskie, (Con.,) 1,653. Liberal majority, 1,133; gain, 37.

Swansea District.—Brynmor Jones, (Lib.,) 3,850; Hall Hedley, (Ind. Lib.,) 2,018; Col. Wright, (Union.,) 1,851. In 1892 the Liberal candidate was elected by 5,026 majority.

Suffolk, Woodbridge Division.—Capt. Pretyman, (Con.,) 5,440; R. L. Everett, (Lib.,) 4,778. In 1892 the Liberals carried the division by 738 majority.

Wandsworth.—H. Kimber, (Con.,) 6,482 Marsh Mayhew, (Lib.,) 3,248. In 1892 the Conservative majority was 2,223.

Warwickshire, Nuneaton Division.—F. A. Newdigate, (Con.,) 5,572; James Tomkinson, (Lib.,) 4,715. The Conservative majority in 1892 was 841.

Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon Division.—Colonel Milward, (Con.,) 4,598; T. Sadler, (Lib.,) 2,827. The Conservatives elected their man in 1892 by 884 majority.

Westmoreland, Kendal Division.—Capt. Bagot, (Con.,) 2,771; Mr. Stephenson, (Lib.,) 2,049—a Conservative majority of 722, against 129 at the last election.

Wiltshire, Cricklade Division—A. Hopkinson, (Union.,) 4,670; Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, (Lib.,) 4,580. In 1892 the Liberal majority was 898.

Returned Without Any Contest.

The following additional members have been returned without opposition:

Berks, Wokingham Division.—Sir G. Russell (Con.)

Cork, North Division.—J. C. Flynn, (Nat.)

Cork, Northeast Division.—W. Abraham (Nat.)

Donegal, West Division.—T. D. Sullivan (Nat.)

Galway, East Division.—J. Roche (Nat.)

Glamorgan, Rhondda Division.—W. Abraham (Lib.) Mr. Morris, the Liberal Unionist candidate, withdrew.

Kildare, South Division.—M. J. Minch (Nat.)

Kilkenny, North Division.—P. McDermott (Nat.)

Middlesex, Enfield Division.—Capt. Bowler (Con.)

Renfrewshire, East Division.—M. H. Shaw Stewart (Con.)

Surrey, Epsom Division.—T. T. Bucknell (Con.)

Sussex, Rye Division.—A. M. Brookfield (Con.)

Waterford, Ireland, East Division.—P. J. Power (Nat.)

Worcestershire, Evesham Division.—Col. W. Long (Con.)

TWO BOYS MURDER THEIR MOTHER

They Live in the House with Her Dead Body Ten Days.

LONDON, July 18.—In Plaistow, an eastern suburb of London, this morning, two boys named Combes, aged thirteen and eleven years, were brought before a magistrate upon the charge of having murdered their mother. The accusation was substantiated by their own confession of the crime.

The boys killed their mother by stabbing her through the heart ten days ago, since which time they have occupied the house alone with the woman's fast decomposing body. The husband of the murdered woman and father of the boys is a ship purser, and is absent from home on a sea voyage. The house is well furnished and possesses all the requirements of a comfortable home.

After the boys committed their crime they pawned a number of valuables they found in the house and enjoyed themselves by taking trips to various places on the river, visiting cricket grounds, and indulging in other forms of amusement.

When they were arrested they were playing cards in the house containing the decomposed corpse of their mother, in company with a half-witted man and apparently getting the highest degree of enjoyment from their pastime.

The magistrate declared that he could not believe the youngsters sane and remanded them pending their mental examination. The minds of the boys seem to have been upset by reading novels which made heroes of cutthroats, robbers, and the like.

TO PREVENT FIRE IN WARSHIPS

Secretary Herbert Witnesses Tests of Fire-Proofing Material.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—When Secretary Herbert read the full account of the battle of the Yalu River he was very much impressed with the fact that when some of the Chinese ships caught fire there seemed to be no way of checking the flames, thus rendering them ineffective and causing other Chinese ships to suspend fighting, that they might go to the assistance of the burning vessels.

Mr. Herbert made inquiry into the subject of making fire-proof the interiors of United States warships, and the idea has been carried out to some extent. In furtherance of his inquiry into the matter, he witnessed an experiment to-day in the engine room of the State, War, and Navy Department Building. The representative of a company which fire-proofs by electricity placed two pieces of wood in a furnace.

One, of yellow pine, was left in the fire for five minutes. When taken out it was found to be slightly charred. The other piece was of ash, and it was left in for twenty minutes. On being removed, and split the wood was found to be charred about half an inch. The wood did not ignite, and the test was apparently satisfactory in every way.

Salisbury Dines with the Queen.

LONDON, July 18.—The Marquis of Salisbury, the Prime Minister, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, and the Duchess of Devonshire dined to-night with the Queen at Windsor Castle. They will remain at the castle over night.

Sultan Receives the Khedive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—The Khédive of Egypt arrived here to-day. He was cordially received by the Sultan.

"GOD PROTECT BULGARIA"

The Dying Words of Her Bismarck, Stefan Nicolas Stambuloff.

RUSSIA LOSES AN IMPLACABLE FOE

Prince Ferdinand Charged with Conniving at the Crime—The Men Who May Now Come to the Front.

SOFIA, July 18.—Stefan Nicolas Stambuloff, ex-Prime Minister of Bulgaria, died at 3:30 o'clock this morning from the effects of the wounds inflicted upon him Monday evening, when he was returning to his home from the Union Club.

Only forty years of age, he had earned for himself the title of the "Bismarck of Bulgaria," and his last words were "God protect Bulgaria."

His death has intensified the bitter feeling that exists between his partisans and the supporters of the present Government, and it has been freely charged that Prince Ferdinand and his Ministers were directly responsible for his assassination.

M. Petkoff, M. Stambuloff's personal friend, and editor of his newspaper organ, The Svoboda, who was with him at the time he was set upon by the assassins, and who was himself wounded, has been sitting beside the body ever since death occurred. He refuses to leave the dining room of the Stambuloff residence, where the remains are now lying. His wounds are in the head.

The funeral of M. Stambuloff has been fixed for Saturday afternoon.

Rumors are current that the poignards used by the assassins had poison on their blades. But these reports are not generally believed.

Prince Ferdinand, who is in Carlsbad, has telegraphed to Mme. Stambuloff, expressing his indignation at the assassination of her husband, and his sorrow because of his death. In his dispatch the Prince said he desired to remember only the eminent qualities of the dead statesman and the memorable services he had rendered Bulgaria. He prayed that God would support Mme. Stambuloff and grant her consolation. History would preserve eternally the memory of the patriot who had been torn from the affection of his friends by an abominable outrage.

Mme. Stambuloff has received many messages of condolence from royal personages and prominent men of various countries.

No intimation has been given of according the remains a state funeral. There was much hostility felt for M. Stambuloff, and satisfaction at his removal is openly expressed in Sofia.

LONDON, July 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on the assassination of ex-Premier Stambuloff of Bulgaria, says:

"Prince Ferdinand, sitting still in Carlsbad, without a pretense of bringing his instruments to justice, while at the same time he sends his Chamberlain to express his hypocritical sympathy to Mme. Stambuloff, proves himself a coward and a rascal."

The Post will to-morrow say that the Eastern question has so often suddenly developed crises that the situation cannot be regarded without alarm.

The Standard will hold that Prince Ferdinand and his Government are morally answerable for the murder of M. Stambuloff. It will intimate a doubt as to whether Prince Ferdinand will have the courage to return to Bulgaria to face the situation that his own presumption and passion for intrigue have created. The paper will say that it would not be surprised at the Czar insisting upon the abdication of the Prince.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying it is reported from Sofia that it is believed that Prince Ferdinand will not return to Bulgaria. The whole National Party is incensed against him as being in a measure directly responsible for the death of M. Stambuloff. The Russophiles are discussing the question of proclaiming his son Boris ruler of Bulgaria under a Russian regency. It is rumored that the Minister of War has been authorized to proclaim a state of siege.

The dispatch adds that M. Stambuloff had worn a coat of mail for seven years. This coat shows the traces of many blows that were leveled at its wearer by would-be assassins.

The Times to-morrow will say that Prime Minister Stoiloff, who is cultured and humane, feels his position acutely. Personally, he was anxious to allow M. Stambuloff to leave the country, but was compelled to yield to the clamor of the enemies of the ex-Prime Minister. The paper will add that it is stated in Vienna that Mme. Stambuloff refused to accept the condolences sent to her by the Bulgarian Ministers.

COPENHAGEN, July 18.—The newspapers here were forbidden to make any reference to the assassination of M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian ex-Prime Minister. Despite this prohibition, however, the details of the murder are known here. The crime has caused general indignation against the Bulgarian Government and police. The opinion is that Bulgaria has forfeited the sympathy of the powers.

BERLIN, July 18.—The press here has renewed its attacks on Prince Ferdinand. The papers regard the situation as being one that demands the greatest vigilance on the part of diplomats, especially those of the great powers urgently in the world's peace.

The Vossische Zeitung demands that diplomatic relations with Bulgaria be severed.

The National Zeitung predicts that Bulgaria will be left to her fate.

BOSTON, July 18.—A Bulgarian gentleman, at present living in Cambridge, Stoyan Krstoff, a Russian-Bulgarian graduate, thinks that the dispatches from abroad describing the assassination of ex-Premier Stambuloff have conveyed a wrong impression concerning the part which they imply the Government and the police have played in the tragedy. He asserts that no one who knows the character of the men composing the present Government of Bulgaria would for a moment think that they could be in any way concerned in the killing of Stambuloff. They are, he says, men of high education, broad cultivation, and fine feeling, and it is not conceivable that they would descend to use such barbarous methods against any one. Neither does he thing that the police were intentionally absent at the moment of the attack.

He admits that it is possible that a few unscrupulous gendarmes may have been bribed into joining in the plot, but he does not believe that any did so. He is strongly inclined to think that the assassination was the result of private hatred of Stambuloff, particularly, as one of the assassins is the brother of a man whom Stambuloff executed.

It is possible, of course, he says, that Russian intrigue played some part in the plot, and there can be no question that Russia is pleased to have Stambuloff out of the way. In reply to an inquiry as to what will be the effect of the death of Stambuloff upon the future of Bulgaria, Mr. Vatralsky said:

"It will probably result in the reunion of the Liberal Party under the lead of Dr. Vasil Radoslavoff, who is the ablest man in the party, now that Stambuloff is dead, and represents the anti-Russian spirit. The Radoslavists, as they are called, have always been strongly opposed to the methods employed by Stambuloff while he was in power.

"As Prime Minister Stambuloff opposed Russia and Russian intrigues with Russian methods; he fought fire with fire. He was a firm believer in the efficacy of the knout, and he ruled by it. The result was that many of his supporters fell away. Instead of conciliating he strove to terrorize, and he alienated a number of his most important and influential followers.

"His wing of the Liberal Party is therefore by no means as powerful now as it was. Had he lived the accessions which might have come to it through sympathy with his sufferings would not have been large.

"As it is, the entire party will no doubt unite again under Dr. Radoslavoff. He is an able man, although he lacks the tremendous strength and force of character which Stambuloff possessed. Radoslavoff was educated at Heidelberg and is a man of broad culture and refined tastes.

"Another man who is now likely to play a leading part in Bulgarian affairs is Petkro Karaveloff, who was Stambuloff's predecessor as Prime Minister. His policy is one of reconciliation with Russia, as he thinks that the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries would be a good thing for Bulgaria, not only from a political, but from a commercial point of view. He would, however, oppose a Russian protectorate as quickly as any of the Russophobes.

"Exactly what the outcome of the present situation will be it is difficult to determine. Prince Ferdinand would like to secure recognition by the powers through reconciliation with Russia. He owes his position to Stambuloff, whom he dismissed, and who was one of the bitterest foes that Russia ever had. There is no one who can take Stambuloff's place. His fame in the history of new Bulgaria is secure."

THE BLACK FLAGS VICTORIOUS.

Compel the Japanese to Retreat After a Battle in Formosa.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch to The Times from Hongkong says that reports of serious fighting between the Japanese and Black Flags in Formosa have been received from Amoy. The fighting took place sixty miles south of Taipeh. The Black Flags were in almost overwhelming numbers and fought with the utmost bravery and stubbornness. Only the shells from the heavy guns of the Japanese saved the latter from disaster.

The Japanese were compelled to retreat to the northwest. The Black Flags, according to the report, are now advancing upon Teckham, fifty miles west of Tokoham, where renewed fighting is imminent.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Details of the declaration of independence by the Island of Formosa have been received at the State Department from Charles Denby, United States Minister to Pekin. Mr. Denby confirms the statements made that a republican form of government was instituted. He says:

"This republic will pass into history as the most short-lived government that ever existed. The Japanese have already captured Taipelifu, which is only eighteen miles from the capital, and order will soon reign. Ex-Gov. Fang was inaugurated President May 25. He and the various members of his Cabinet have all left the island.

"It is very questionable whether the people are at all concerned at the change of rulers. It is stated that the movement for independence was organized by the officials, and that the people were supremely indifferent. There were 50,000 Chinese troops, who were well armed with modern rifles—but the Chinese will not fight.

"Many of these braves are now in Amoy and are frightening foreigners. The forts at Keelung were, as is usually the case with Chinese forts, indefensible in the rear, though they were strong on the seaside and were provided with Armstrong, Krupp, and machine guns."

A translation of the official declaration of independence, which is inclosed with Mr. Denby's communication, says, in part:

"Now, therefore, we, the people of Formosa, are irrevocably resolved to die before we will serve the enemy, and we have in council determined to convert the whole island of Formosa into a republican State, and a determination of all our State affairs shall be organized and carried on by the deliberations and decisions of officers publicly elected by us, the people."

Tang Chang-Sung, formerly Chinese Governor of the island, and Commander in Chief, is named in the proclamation as President of the republic.

AUGUSTE REICHENSPERGER DEAD

Once Leader of the German Clerical Party and a Litterateur.

BERLIN, July 18.—Auguste Reichensperger, a well-known littérateur, and sometime leader of the German Clerical Party, died in Cologne Tuesday, aged eighty-seven years.

Auguste Reichensperger was born in Coblenz in 1808. After being admitted to the bar he practiced in the Court of Appeals at Cologne. Entering politics, he was elected to a seat in the lower house of the Prussian Diet, where he became a leader of the Centre, or Catholic, Party. In the ardent discussions relative to modifications of the Constitution he proved to be one of the best orators in the House. In August, 1867, he was elected to represent Aix-la-Chapelle in the Diet of the Confederation of the North, and in 1871 he was elected to the Reichstag, where he became a chief of the Centre Party. In 1884 he retired from political life, owing to the infirmities of age.

He was as prominent in literature as he was in politics. Among the many works from his pen are the following, chiefly relating to the art of the mediaeval period: "Notes on the Construction of the Cologne Cathedral," "Statues in the Choir of the Cologne Cathedral," "Christian and German Architecture," "Views on Christian Art," "Monumental Painting," "Profane Architecture," and "Gothic Art of the Fourteenth Century."

TO ENFORCE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

United States Revenue Cutters Ordered to Take Extra Precautions.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Contemporaneously with the announcement that the Spanish Cabinet has agreed to pay the Mora claim the Treasury Department has issued orders to the revenue marine to act with increased vigilance in guarding the South Atlantic coast, to prevent filibustering expeditions for Cuba departing from our shores, and to protect our southern seaport towns from the introduction of yellow fever from Cuba.

The cruises of the four revenue cutters assigned to this patrol duty are: Morrill, from Tampa to Cedar Keys; Forward, from Pensacola to Cedar Keys; McLane, from Key West to Tampa; Winona, from Biscayne Bay to Key West.

The orders direct: "In addition to your regular duties under the customs and navigation laws you are directed to pay strict attention to the enforcement of the neutrality laws. In the course of your cruising fishing smacks or other vessels from foreign ports which may be found near the coast, with or without the intention of making a port in the United States, and not having on board a bill of health, signed by the Consular officer of the United States at the foreign port from which the vessel last sailed, will be sent by you to the nearest quarantine station, to report there to the medical officer in charge for his action. You will hail all craft from foreign ports fallen in with, to ascertain whether there is sickness on board, and if an affirmative reply is received the vessel will not be boarded, but you will order it, as above directed, and enforce the order. If the reply should be negative, you will cause the vessel to be boarded by the sanitary inspector and thoroughly examined in the interest of the quarantine service, and by an officer of your command, under the customs, navigation, and neutrality laws."

Antonio Maceo Not Killed.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 18.—The reports circulated that the insurgent leader, Antonio Maceo, had been wounded and captured by the Spanish troops is untrue.

Ex-President of Switzerland Dead.

BERNE, July 18.—Charles Emmanuel Schenk, ex-President of Switzerland, died here to-day from the effects of injuries received in a carriage accident on the 8th inst.

Charles Emmanuel Schenk was born in Berne in 1825. In 1845 he became pastor of the Protestant Church at Schupfen. He left the ministry to follow a political career. He professed Radical opinions, and acquired the reputation of being one of the principal orators of his country. He represented the Canton of Berne in the Council of State from 1857 to 1865, becoming Vice President of the Council in 1862. He was elected President of the Swiss Confederation in 1865.

Vessels May Anchor at Ningpo.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mr. Denby, United States Minister to China, has informed the State Department that in response to his request that the orders be rescinded which prevented American and other vessels from going to the city walls of Ningpo, the Tsungli Yamen, or Board of Foreign Affairs, June 11 conditionally suspended the orders which were issued as a precaution against "malicious and traitorous characters" pending the removal of torpedoes. The police have been directed, however, to keep strict guard, and if there is any cause for alarm, steamers will again be ordered to anchor off Chin Hai, their anchoring place at the time Mr. Denby's request was sent.

Irving, Besant, and Morris Knighted.

LONDON, July 18.—Henry Irving, the actor, Walter Besant, the novelist, and Lewis Morris, the poet, went to Windsor this afternoon and were formally invested with their rank of knighthood by the Queen.

Canada and British Copyright.

LONDON, July 18.—A Parliamentary return has been issued, giving £5,278 as the total sum received from Canada since 1877 as duties on reprints of British copyrights.

Italian Fleet Leaves Portsmouth.

LONDON, July 18.—The Italian fleet which has been visiting English waters left Portsmouth this morning. The customary salutes were exchanged.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CHARGES

The Manner in Which They Have Been Advanced on the Western Papers During the Last Two Years.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 18.—The Register of this city, a charter member of The Chicago Associated Press, states editorially that on Saturday last the Board of Directors of that organization decided to call on the members of the association for 35 per cent. of the guarantee fund, subscribed nearly two years ago by the members of the association, and also states that it was distinctly understood at the time the guarantee was formed that the members would not be called upon to pay one cent of it, and that it would not be necessary to use it, and that the only object in making it was to give timely notice to The United Press that The Chicago Associated Press was ready for war.

According to the annual report made by the Directors Dec. 31, 1894, The Chicago Associated Press assessments are now much higher than they were in August, 1893. For instance, at that time The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and Enquirer were each paying $98.68 a week for a report which now costs them each $160.35. Each of the morning papers in Detroit then paid $116 a week. They are now paying $150.80. The Indianapolis News paid $65.12, and is now paying $93.04. The Kansas City Journal and The Times each paid $117.40, and The Star $120.20 a week, while now The Times is paying $152.62, The Journal $160.25, and The Star $174.61. In St. Louis, The Republic and Globe-Democrat, Westliche-Post, Anzeiger, and Amerika, each paid $93.05. The Globe-Democrat and Republic now pay $161.21, and the three German papers $120.01. The Minneapolis Journal paid $98.90. It is now paying $160.91. The St. Paul Dispatch paid $94.25, and is now paying $153.16.

The Register says that if the members who signed the guarantee fund have any nerve they will not pay one cent until they are forced to at the end of a law suit, and that they are not duly informed as to the necessity for any such assessment.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—The Daily States, in a leading editorial under the caption, "Our Telegraph Service," says:

"The superiority of the telegraph service which The States presents to its readers must be apparent to the people who read The States and its private dispatches from Orleans. It is no part of the policy of The States to toot its own horn, nor that of the Southern Associated Press, yet it may reasonably mention two or three out of a large number of instances lately in which it has been enabled clearly to outdistance its contemporaries in the presentation of news of important occurrences.

"On Sunday morning we printed the news exclusively of the sensational defeat of Sir William Vernon-Harcourt in the English elections Saturday. Sir William, next to Mr. Gladstone, is the most commanding, if, indeed, he is not the ablest and most aggressive, figure in the Liberal Party, and his defeat in his own district was an event of international import. On the same day we printed exclusively that a committee of the Ministers of the Spanish Government had decided to recommend the immediate payment of the Mora claim against Spain. Tuesday we printed the full details of the sensational finding of the remains of the murdered Pietzel children in Toronto. Concurrent with these 'beats,' as they are known in journalism, The States has kept fully abreast of the news of the world, and it has covered promptly and fully every event of any importance happening in America and in the various countries into which its wire service penetrates."

EXHIBITION OF FRENCH ART

Specimens from Those Shown at the Champs Elysees.

Figaro-Salon, No. 5, with text by Charles Yriate, contains a further installment of French pictures from the exhibition on the Champs Elysées. A colored supplement is after a work by J. J. Weerts which is horrible in subject and strained in effect, to say nothing of the bad taste displayed. A dead French cuirassier lies at the foot of the crucified Christ, and the picture is entitled "For Humanity—For Country." L'Hermitte's decoration for the City Hall in Paris is more or less conventional; Roll's "Joys of Life" confines itself only to an ephemeral side, with its sirens; Frappa utilizes "Le bas Percé" for rather indecent suggestiveness, and A. Dagnaux has but a slight thread of subject whereby to introduce two nude figures. Far more serious than these, and fine in character, is the quay of the fishing town, "Near the Sea," by Richon-Brunet, with its well-drawn types of peasants, and "The Old Port at Toulon," by E. Dauphin. Excellent, too, is E. Burnand's "La Faite de Charles le Téméraire après la Bataille de Morat." There is a modest-sized reproduction of Puvis de Chavannes's decoration for Boston's Public Library.

The sixth and last number brings to a conclusion an extremely interesting publication, and one, containing as it does so many excellent examples of modern French art, that cannot fail to be most valuable for reference. This last has a large double-page color print after the picture by Jules Breton, entitled "Les Dernières Glanes," a composition on lines made familiar by previous work by this man. The black-and-white reproductions are perhaps more satisfactory, all things considered, and such works as "La Visite au Malade," by Struys, the inn scene by R. Goghe, "Plus de Foyer," by J. E. Harris, and Collou's very ably painted "Une Trouvaille" come out much better than the color printing.

Several pieces of sculpture, notably Fremiet's "Orang-Outangs," horrible but powerful; Bartholdi's group of Switzerland aiding Strasbourg, Paul Dubois's lovely "Joan of Arc," "La Miguière" Henri de la Rochejaquelin" are given in addition to the paintings. (New-York: Boussod, Valadon & Co., 303 Fifth Avenue.)

Resignation of the Council.

PARIS, July 18.—President Faure received Gen. Fevrier to-day, and was handed by him the resignation of the Council of the Legion of Honor, which was accepted by the President. M. Faure requested that the Council remain in office and execute their functions until the bill reorganizing the Council is passed, which they have consented to do.

M. Victorien Sardou has been promoted to the rank of commander and M. Paul Bourget to the rank of officer of the Legion of Honor.

M. Faure will reside in Havre from July 25 until Sept. 6, when he will go to Fountainebleu.

Annulled Socialists' Elections.

ROME, July 18.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day annulled the recent elections of the Socialists Barbato, Bosco, and De Felice after a long debate, which was very temperate. The Radicals denied the legitimacy of military tribunals, and even the Marquis di Rudini, ex-Premier, and Signor Zanardelli, ex-President of the Chamber, urged the right of the Chamber to discuss the question of amnesty.

Premier Crispi maintained that only the King could grant amnesty, and such clemency could only be granted when the restoration of peace was complete.

Will Test Canadian Cattle.

BRUSSELS, July 18.—It is reported that the Government is about to authorize the importation of some trial shipments of Canadian cattle, and if they prove satisfactory, the embargo upon Canadian cattle may be removed.

AT THE HOTELS.

—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Colt of Concord, N. H., is at the Everett.

—Ex-Congressman George A. Bagley of Watertown, N. Y., and Judge C. Magee of Pittsburg are at the Murray Hill.

—Congressman John K. Cowen of Baltimore, George Bleistein of The Buffalo Courier, and ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., and J. Lewis Stackpole of Boston, are at the Waldorf.

—Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer, Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburg, and Judge Frank H. Miller of Georgia, are at the Fifth Avenue.

Latest Arrival.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:40 P. M.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

BROW HEAD, July 19.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed here at 4:40 A. M. to-day.

ALL THEY WANT IS A HOWL

Missouri Silver Men Afraid of an Educational Campaign.

THEY WILL TAKE SNAP JUDGMENT

No Time Before Their Convention for Discussion—Challenge of Sound-Money Men to a Square Fight Declined.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The Democratic State Convention, which will be held at Pertle Springs Aug. 6, undoubtedly will declare for the free coinage of silver and the sixteen to one ratio. The silver men, having a majority in the State Committee, at the meeting here last Monday determined to take a snap judgment on the Democrats of Missouri on the great National question of the day.

The members of the committee who represented the sound-money sentiment of the State said first that they did not believe a convention should be held to consider the silver question. No good could come from such a convention, and nothing could be expected of it except a division in the Democratic ranks, which might later on greatly embarrass the party. They produced no impression upon the silver men.

"We're going to have a convention," the silver men said, "and you might as well make up your minds to it."

Then the sound-money men asked for time.

"Give us opportunity," they said, "to go before the people and present arguments in support of the position we hold. We are not afraid to take the cool judgment of Missouri Democrats on this financial question. We have no doubt the people would vote right with all the facts before them—opportunity having been given both sides to discuss the question in the newspapers and in public meetings.

"Let's have a fair discussion of this silver question and take the people's judgment at the end of it."

The silver men would not consent to this proposition.

They did not propose to have a discussion. They did not want the cool judgment of the people. They were after a howl for silver, and they proposed to get it. They did not say so, but it is a fact that they were afraid to consent to a fair trial of their cause before the people. There is little doubt that Missouri Democrats would do just what Kentucky Democrats did if they should listen to a two months' discussion of the silver question and then vote on it.

It did not take long for the sound-money men of the State Committee to find out that they were in a hopeless minority. They quickly came to see that the silver men could do as they pleased. Thereupon they decided that if there must be a howl the sooner it was howled the better.

A SUCCESSFUL CRUISE

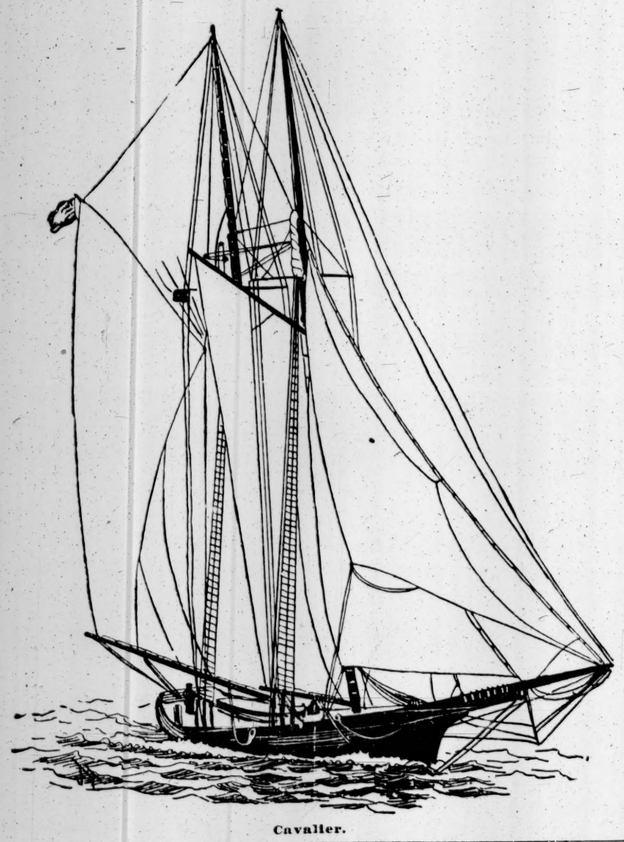
Atlantic and Larchmont Yachtsmen Pleased with Their Trip.

CELEBRATION AT SHELTER ISLAND

Fleet Will Disband To-night at Close of Races for Gigs and Dinghys—Prizes That Were Won.

SHELTER ISLAND, July 18.—Deering's Harbor is in a blaze of light to-night. Every one of the sixty-odd yachts that belong to the combined squadron is illuminated with colored lights. The scene is like fairyland. Rockets are shooting up into the sky and breaking into thousands of stars, which are showering down on the yachts. Dancing balls of fire are playing into the water from the decks of many of the vessels, and the yachts are surrounded with blazing colored lights; some are blue and white and some red and white, the colors of the two clubs in the combined squadron. The people on the Ramona fairly set the water on fire by setting adrift about 400 colored lights on cork floats. They drifted with the tide, and looked very pretty.

These fireworks were presented to the yachtsmen by Commodore Gillig and Vice



Cavalier.

Commodore F. T. Adams. The guests at the Manhanset and Prospect Houses had a fine view of the display, which they appreciated very highly.

The combined cruise is nearly over. It has been a very successful and pleasant one. The fleet of yachts was a fine one, and, with the exception of the Eastern yachts and the big single stickers, all the racing yachts in commission have participated. Every day there have been fine contests in three classes of schooners and six classes of sloops. There has also been a large fleet accompanying the racers, and those on board have enjoyed watching the races very much.

The squadron started out with nearly 100 yachts. The cruise of the New-York Yacht Club has seldom beaten this in point of numbers. Some Larchmont yachtsmen used to say, "There is only one cruise; ours is only an outing." Now they are enthusiastic over the success of this combined squadron cruise, and they say that next year it will beat the New-York Yacht Club's cruise.

The cruise has been very ably managed. Commodore H. M. Gillig of the Larchmont Club has proved a good flag officer, and has entertained royally. His big flagship, the schooner Ramona, has been crowded with visitors in every port in which she anchored. Fleet Captain George L. Cormack has worked hard for the success of the cruise. Vice Commodore F. T. Adams of the Atlantic Club is an ideal officer, and he has not spared anything to make the cruise as big a success as possible. His flagship, the handsome schooner Sachem, is one of the most admired of all the yachts in the fleet. She has participated in all the races, and finished second each day to the crack racer Emerald. Gen. Thomas L. Watson, the Fleet Captain of the Atlantic Club, has proved a valuable aid to Commodore Adams, and has been an indefatigable worker for the success of the cruise. Gen. Watson has a rare store of good stories, which he tells admirably. His stories are in demand everywhere he goes. It is to these gentlemen that the success of the cruise is mainly due, and they are all heartily in favor of the two clubs cruising together next year. Vice Commodore George Work and Rear Commodore Buckhalt of the Larchmonts have done what they could to help, and speak in high praise of the cruise.

The racing each day has been managed by John F. Lovejoy, John L. Bliss, and Henry J. Glelow. It is no easy task to manage the races on a big cruise, and these gentlemen have worked early and late to conduct things properly. The races have been started promptly, the courses laid out admirably, and the figuring each day done correctly and quickly.

Treasurer William Murray yesterday entertained Commodore and Mrs. F. T. Adams, Mrs. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Mrs. William E. Pearl, F. S. Scott, Miss Jones, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Jenkins, and Miss Yuengling on board his steamer, Jessie. The steamer went up Peconic Bay, and did not return until late in the afternoon.

A meeting of the Captains was held on the flagship this morning at 10:30 o'clock, and it was decided to disband the squadron to-morrow night at 6 o'clock. Several of the yachts will then sail to the westward at once and try to be present at the contest between the Defender and Vigilant on Saturday.

To-morrow afternoon the yachtsmen will have a gala time. There are to be the gig and dinghy races in the afternoon, and the men from the Ramona, Katrina, Crusader, Loyal, Amorita, and the other big yachts will race for prizes. The chief competition will be for the Dauntless colors. The racing will begin at 3 o'clock and last until the fleet disbands.

Commodore Gillig's flagship Ramona and Vice Commodore Adams's flagship Sachem will anchor abreast of each other, and the starting and finishing lines will be between these two yachts. There will be a reception on board each flagship during the afternoon, invitations for which were sent to the yachtsmen this afternoon. The yachts will dress ship, and the scene will be one of the gayest ever witnessed in this pretty harbor.

The yachts of the combined squadron nearly all remained at anchor in Deering's Harbor to-day. Several of the steam yachts went out for an airing, and some of the small sailing yachts went on to Gardiner's Bay, but they returned before sunset. The winning yachts flew winning flags, and they looked very pretty as they snapped defiance at the other yachts. The Norota flew eleven flags, the Amorita five, and the Infanta had a good string.

The yachtsmen spent a good deal of time discussing yesterday's run from New-London. It was fluky to Plum Gut, and then all the boats lined up and got a fairly good send-off for the four-mile beat to the finish. It looked at one time as if the Harriet would get through the Rip first and lead the fleet. The Harriet was remarkably well sailed by Edward J. and Stanley Greacen, and showed that the old boat has some speed in her yet. The Amorita, in trying to go through, hit hard on a rock, but she got off without any apparent damage. One of the flukes of the day was the defeat of the Infanta by the Almira. The Almira is a rattling good boat, and is always well handled by the brothers Wilmer and Addison Hanan, but she ought not to beat the new Fife boat Infanta, which has been also well handled during the cruise by Chester C. Monroe. Col. Austen, the Secretary of the Atlantic Club, sailed on the Choctaw with Thomas L. Arnold, but even his influence was not sufficient to bring her in a winner.

Some of the members of the Atlantic Club think it strange that the Vigilant, which belongs to Commodore Gould, did not join the squadron at all. They, however, made excuses for her absence because Mr. Willard is busy getting her in trim for the coming races with the Defender. The Vigilant, though, has been flying the flag of the New-York Yacht Club. Speaking of this, Col. David E. Austen said: "I think it very bad taste on Mr. Willard's part not to fly the Atlantic Yacht Club signal, the boat belonging to Commodore Gould, and it was particularly bad taste on Mr. Willard's part last Monday to have the Vigilant sail through the fleet on her way up the Sound with the New-York flag set. He certainly might have set the Atlantic's flag then." then."

The racing has been very good all through the cruise. Each class has filled well, and close contests have ruled. Forty-three prizes have been won, twenty-seven of which are for first and sixteen for second, in classes where four or more boats have started. The winners of first prizes and the number won are as follows:

Amorita, 3; Norota, 3; Emerald, 2; Katrina, 2; Minerva, 2; Loyal, 2; Ramona, Ventura, (sixty-footer,) Eclipse, Gossoon, Penguin, Dragoon, Infanta, and Almira, 1 each.

The record for second prizes is: Sachem, 3; Awa, 3; Gossoon, 2; Cavalier, Eclipse, Minerva, Tigress, Senorita, Kathleen, Infanta, and Almira, 1 each.

These prizes are all handsomely engraved silver mugs. The flags of the two clubs are enameled on each, and the combined squadron cruise of 1895 is also engraved on each mug.

The Butler brothers have entertained on the steamer Forget-Me-Not W. R. Irby of New-Orleans, F. O. Swayne, D. J. Campbell, and George Hutton.

Eugene Tompkins came into the harbor this afternoon flying the Atlantic's flag on the steamer Nydia. He tried to join earlier, but fog kept him the other side of the Cape.

The officers of the Larchmont Club have decided upon holding a racing week at Larchmont during July, 1896, and have selected for the purpose the week beginning July 18 and ending July 25, both inclusive. The proposed programme includes a schooner race on one of the days, a sloop race on another day, and an open regatta for all classes on both Saturdays, and special races on other days. On each evening special entertainments will be given at the clubhouse, among which provision has already been made for a smoker, a ball, an exhibition by Prof. Hennaim, a member of the club, and a concert. This racing week will be a new feature in American yachting, and is not intended to take the place of the established club fixtures, which will be held as usual.

The following is the racing programme of the Larchmont Yacht Club so far as at present determined upon:

Saturday, June 20, Spring regatta; Saturday, July 4, annual regatta; Saturday, July 18, open regatta; Monday, July 20, special racing; Tuesday, July 21, schooner race; Wednesday, July 22, special events; Thursday, July 23, sloop race; Friday, July 24, special events; Saturday, July 25, open regatta; Saturday, Sept. 5, special race; Monday, (Labor Day,) Sept. 7, Fall regatta; Saturday, Sept. 12, Larchmont Cup races for schooners. The programme for the racing week is subject to change as to arrangement and details, and other races will be given in addition to those enumerated above as occasion shall require.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 18.—Passed East—Steam yachts Lorna, W. L. Stow; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Nada, C. R. Flint. Schooner yacht Lydia, Henry M. Banks.

Passed West—Steam yachts Vedette, M. C. D. Borden; Marion, William H. Swift; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Imp, J. L. Hutchinson; Barracouta, J. R. Fell; Almy, Frederick Gallatin; Cosette and Charlietta.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Peats, and yawl Pilgrim, Charles Crawford. Left for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor, and schooner yacht Priscilla, Fred E. Camp.

Schooner yacht Wayfarer, George E. Chisolm, was launched to-day from Hawkins's yard. Arrived at New-Rochelle This Morning, Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan syndicate, and Colonia.

COTTAGE CITY, July 18.—Sailed from Vineyard Haven—Steam yachts Eugenia and Marjorie, Bristol, cruising; schooner Intrepid, New-York, for Bar Harbor.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18.—Steam yacht Nydia, Eugene Tompkins, sailed eastward to-day.

Yachts arriving were steamers Nourmanal, John Jacob Astor; Seneca, Isaac D. Fletcher, and Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Sultana, John R. Drexel; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Preble and Gladys of the Eastern Yacht Club, and Spendthrift, E. F. Harriman; schooner Kathleen, A. E. Burt, and sloop Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Zigeuner, Max Agassiz, and Uvira, Frederick P. Sands.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 18.—Arrived—Steamers Unquowa, John B. Hall; Ituna, A. V. Armour; Tranquillo, C. B. Sexton; Narwhal, C. H. Osgood; Egret, Joseph Wright. Schooner Naeara. Sloops—Millicete, George S. Payson; Ventura, E. W. Johns; Oriole, (yawl,) F. B. Shedd; Proteus, (yawl,) Stephen A. Cooper. Senorita of New-York; Irex, Henry L. James; Marjory, H. D. W. Burt.

In Port—Steamers Gretchen, Omaha, Gladys, Huntress. Sloops—Vorant, Alga.

Sailed—Steamer Engineer, Mr. Bishop. Schooners—Diana, F. H. Hurman; Lotus, John H. Cole; Chaos, J. L. Roberts; Phantom, H. S. Parmelee; Water Witch, David Banks. Sloops—Saracen, Mr. Greer; Valkyr, Mr. Condon; Helen.

GOOD TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

Two Thousand Spectators Enjoy the Sport—Favorites Were Beaten.

Fully 2,000 spectators yesterday witnessed one of the best day's racing seen at "Old Fleetwood." The reduction in the admission fee seems to work well. The heats throughout were very well contested, and the talent was again thrown down in every race, with the exception of the 2:15 class, trotting, in which Cephas justified the confidence reposed in him by winning in most gallant style from Zembla, after the latter had secured the first two heats.

The second race was a one, two, three affair, with Ben Ingraham always in front. In the second heat a bad break in the back stretch seemed at one time to make the heat a sure thing for Aeolian, but Ben Ingraham gathered himself together and with a burst of speed captured the heat by a neck.

Four heats were trotted in the third race, with two heats to the credit of both Draconis and Camlet. Draconis walked away with the first heat, but in the second Bayreuth made it very warm for him. The third heat was still warmer, and, although Draconis got to the wire first, he was put back to fifth place for repeated breakings and runnings. The last heat was started at dusk. The heat was won by Camlet, with Draconis second, but he was again put back for running, this time to tenth place.

The judges were George P. Titus, James P. Robertson, and Henry Hughes. John D. Barry and George H. Huber officiated as timers, and A. Newburger occupied the starter's box.

The first event on to-morrow's card will be the unfinished 2:21 class, trotting, after which the regular programme will be worked out—2:18 class, trotting; 2:20 class, pacing, and 2:35 class, trotting. Racing begins at 1 P. M., sharp. Summaries follow:

2:25 Class, trotting, (unfinished on Wednesday.)—Purse, $400.

Nutshell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince-Nutmeg, by Nutbourne, (Bowne)	5	17	1	1	1
Mary G., b. m., by Almonarch, (West)	2	1	3	3	7
Maud N., br. m., by Col. Crocket, (Reamer)	1	4	13	9	10
Snip Nose, b. m., by Cyclone, (Fleming)	3	3	2	2	2
Fred, b. g., by Polonius, (Smith)	4	2	4	6	3
Lady Fargo, b. m., (Stearn)	7	5	5	5	4
Eda Orr, b. m., by Atwood, (Aldrich)	14	8	6	4	5
Dart, ch. g., by McCurdy, (Achuff)	6	6	11	13	6
Brookside, b. g., by Westchester, (Washburn)	18	16	7	15	11
Hussar, b. s., by Sweepstakes, (Wynn)	17	14	14	8	9
St. Albans, blk. h., by King Wilkes, (Hand)	16	13	17	10	8
Kathleen, b. m., by Stranger, (Nicholls)	15	12	15	12	12
Lady Hannis, b. m., by Hannis, (Nitz)	11	10	8	7	dr
Tom Scott, gr. g., by Nutwood, (Brooks)	9	15	9	11	dr
Billy Ackerson, b. g., by Squire Talmadge, (Haight)	10	9	10	14	dr
Little Wonder, ch. g., by Blue Bull, (Yearance)	8	7	12	dr	
Duplex, b. g., by son of Ethan Allen, (Whepley)	12	11	16	dr	
Fred Ensign, b. g., by Sir Folke, (Rogers)	13	dis			

Time—2:21¼; 2:17¾; 2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:17¼.

First Race.—2:15 Class—Trotting; purse $400.

Cephas, b. g., by Cyril-Molly Matchless, by Matchless, (Gibbs)	4	4	1	1	1
Zembia, b. m., by King Almont, (Bowne)	1	1	2	5	5
San Pedro, blk. g., by Del Sur, (Fleming)	2	2	5	3	4
Ike Wilkes, br. g., by Grand Wilkes, (Ernst)	8	6	7	2	2
Soudan, br. h., by Combat, (Snyder)	6	3	3	4	3
Happy Promise, b. h., by Happy Medium, (Schultz)	7	8	6	6	6
Norhawk, b. m., by Norval, (John Kelly)	3	5	4	7	dr
Nellie W., gr. m., (W. Kelly)	5	7	7	dis	

Time—2:14¾; 2:16¾; 2:13¾; 2:17¾; 2:17¾.

Second Race.—2:20 Class—Trotting; purse $400.

Ben Ingraham, b. h., by Ingraham, dam by Bellfinder, (Clayton)	1	1	1		
Gleason, b. g., by Robert E. Lee, (Brooks)	2	4	2		
Aeolian, ch. h., by Nutwood, (E. Smith)	3	2	4		
Charity, b. m., by Bob Link, (Weeks)	6	3	3		
Peck's Bad Boy, br. g., by Barkis, (H. Dunlay)	4	6	12		
C. H., blk. g., (Allen)	7	12	5		
Pete Curran, b. g., by Chicago Volunteer, (Driscoll)	8	5	9		
Nicheroy, b. g., (Yearance)	5	8	10		
General Grant, b. g., by H. W. Beecher, (Smith)	9	11	6		
Nellie M., ch. m., by Sir Walkill, (Stewart and Decker)	12	7	7		
Fritz Wagner, b. s., by Sweepstakes, (Wynn)	10	9	8		
Tansy D., b. m., by Stephen A. Douglas, (Seery)	11	10	11		

Time—2:22¼; 2:23½; 2:23.

Third Race.—2:18 class; trotting, (unfinished;) purse $400.

Camlet, ch. g., by Andante, dam by Blackwood, Jr., (Reamer)	3	7	1	1	
Draconis, b. h., by Norwood Star, (J. Kelly)	1	1	5	10	
Bayreuth, b. h., by Stranger, (Gibbs)	2	2	4	6	
Hussar, b. h., by Sweepstakes, (Wynn)	7	3	2	4	
Lizzie Lanning, b. m., by Princeton, (E. Smith)	4	4	8	2	
Lucky Baldwin, ch. m., by Seneca Patchen, (Nichols)	5	6	3	3	
Maggie Campbell, br. m., by Pimlico, (Murphy)	9	5	7	5	
Halvan, gr. g., by Haldane, (Martins)	6	10	6	7	
Oakland Prince, b. g., by Fontaine, (Haight)	8	8	10	8	
Larry, b. g., by Tangle, (Lippincott)	10	9	9	9	

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:20¼; 2:20¼.

ROBERT J. IN FORM.

Paces a Mile at Saginaw in 2:03—Sanger's Cycle Riding.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 18.—Liberal as was the patronage at the first three days of the Grand Circuit meeting, the attendance this afternoon surpassed it. The big grand stand was packed, and over 6,000 people were on the grounds. They saw Robert J. pace the fastest mile that has been covered this year, when he turned the track in 2:03.

Wheelman Sanger did better than this, for he made the distance in even time, placing the record for the course at 2:00. The horse attracted the greater attention, and Robert J., looking fit for any feat, reeled off the quarters in a fashion that roused general enthusiasm. He made the first one in 0:31¼, reached the half in 1:02¾, then went buzzing to the third quarter in 1:32½, or 0:29¾ seconds for that quarter, and paced the fourth one in 0:30¼. The card announced that the champion would try to beat 2:01½, but at the last moment it was decided to call it an exhibition. Had it been left as originally arranged the feat would not be a record, nor is it one now under the conditions. For all that, 2:03 are the figures for a harness racer in this State, Geers said, all things considered, it was the best mile Robert J. had ever gone.

Directly was also down for a tilt at the track record of 2:05¼, held by Flying Jib. He was unsteady at first, but on the second attempt struck his clip gradually, and after going to the half in 1:04¼, finished in 2:07½. The task set for this great mare was not to her liking, and he went against his own record of 2:07½.

The regular programme was finished in the twilight. Fred Kohl gathered in the 2:30 trot for three-year-olds as he pleased, Guidon being waived in the third heat. There was a great tumble in the 2:15 trot, when Colonel Kuser was beaten after an exciting contest of four heats. Alto, one of Monroe Salisbury's new buys, carried off the honors, but had to put in three rapid miles. Sidney McGregor outfooted him in the first heat, scoring 2:14, and then Alto reversed matters by a mile in 2:12½. That disposed of George Starr's speedy pupil, and Colonel Kuser took up the chase. Alto did some skipping that was complained of, but in the fourth heat he had a wider margin, and clearly out-trotted the field in 2:13.

The 2:40 trot was a gift to Burlingame, a colt bred like the famous Sable Wilkes.

Two nimble side-wheelers from Buffalo met in the 2:24 pace, Viotta and Bright Regent. The former was good for a heat, and then Geers won with the gelding, aided by superior reinsmanship. This broke the run of bad luck which the Hamlin Stable had earlier in the week.

Besides his last mile against time, Sanger beat Tyler a mile dash, 2:01¼. Tyler afterward won the mile handicap from scratch in 2:16½, Coleman second, Wienig third.

The free-for-all trot was the attraction for the last day. Fantasy may not strat, as she is lame. Directum, Azote, Ryland T., and Muta Wilkes will compose the field in her absence.

The summaries:

2:35 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $1,000.

Fred Kohl, blk. c., by Guy Wilkes-Mystic, by Nutwood, (Dickerson)	1	1	1		
Janie Shelton, ch. f., by Gamboney, (Huntley, b. g., (Sutherland)	3	3	3		

Time—2:28¾; 2:20½; 2:20½.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Alto, b. s., by Altamont-dam by Oregon Jr., (McDowell)	2	1	1	1	
Sidner McGregor, b. s., by Robert McGregor, (Starr)	1	2	8	8	
Colonel Kuser, b. s., (McCarthy)	7	3	2	2	
Sixty-six, b. g., (Geers)	8	7	3	4	
Bertie R., b. m., (Ramey)	9	5	5	3	
Arena, b. g., (Knox and Dickerson)	3	9	7	7	
Latitude, b. s., (Caton)	4	4	4	5	
Bravado, blk. s., (Holmes)	6	6	6	6	
Harry Pennington, br. s., (Rea)	10	8	dr.		
Instant, b. m., (Van Alstine)	5	dr.			

Time—2:14; 2:12¾; 2:14; 2:13.

2:40 Class—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Burlingame, br. c., by Guy Wilkes-Sable, by The Moor, (Dickerson)	1	1	1		
Volunteer Medium, b. g., (Dunbar)	2	2	2		
Clara T., b. m., (Field)	5	3	3		
Forester, gr. g., (Zimmer)	3	4	4		
Esther Dee, gr. f., (Miller)	4	5	6		
Kerns, b. s., (Wilcox)	6	6	5		

Time—2:25; 2:22½; 2:18¾.

Specials against time:

Robert J., b. g., by Hartford-Geraldine, by Jay Gould, (Geers.) Time—2:03.

Directly, blk. c., to beat 2:07¼, lost. Time—2:07½.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Bright Regent, ch. g., by Prince Regent-Bright Eyes, by Blackwood Chief, (Geers)	2	1	1	1	
Viotta, b. m., by Jerome Eddy, (Zimmer)	1	2	2	2	
Benzine, b. g., (Cornell)	3	3	3	3	
Emily W., b. m., (Bogash)	4	4	4	4	

Time—2:14; 2:15; 2:14; 2:17½.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

Racing at Aqueduct.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Cycling—Montclair Wheelmen Races, Montclair, N. J.

Liberty Wheelmen's five-mile handicap on Merrick Road at Valley Stream.

Riverside Wheelmen's Class A meet, Manhattan Field, 3 P. M.

Regatta Staten Island Boat Club, West New-Brighton.

Racing at Aqueduct.

Athletic games of the employes of R. H. Macy & Co., at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, 2 P. M.

New-York Yacht Club races for sloops.

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

Century run of Pequod Bicycle Club, Brooklyn, to Patchogue and return.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Racing at Brighton Beach.

J. M. BALDWIN SUSPENDED

The Racing Board to Investigate the Crack Newark Cyclist.

QUAKER CITY RIDERS JOIN THE "PROS"

Other Wheelmen Transferred to Class B and Sanctions Granted for Meets by the League's Racing Board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—J. M. Baldwin, the fast Newark rider, has been suspended from Class A, pending an investigation by the Racing Board. Baldwin competed last at the National meet at Asbury Park. He won the half-mile handicap from a fine field, thus qualifying to ride in "The New-York Times Winners' Race," which took place at Asbury Park Monday. The suspension of Baldwin is the chief item in this week's bulletin of the Racing Board. Other items, as issued by Chairman Gideon, are as follows:

Alva W. Stewart, Ridley Park, Penn.; E. Outhouse, Fairfield, Me.; Watson Coleman and Daniel Connolly, Boston, Mass., are hereby declared professionals, under Clause B, Amateur Rules.

R. P. McCurdy and George B. Mershon, Jr., Philadelphia, are transferred, at their own request, to the professional class.

C. F. Wedell, Buffalo, is suspended for ninety days for entering a race for novices after winning a prize.

M. F. Hill, Aberdeen, Washington, is transferred to Class B, at his own request. Transfers to Class B, under Clause F, Class A rules, include W. E. Becker, Minneapolis; B. B. Bird, St. Paul, and J. M. Campbell, Spokane, Washington. Transfers to Class B, under Clause G, Class A rules, include S. Wilson, Jr., Newark, N. J.; W. F. De Temple, C. Werick, and H. F. Huehne, Buffalo; A. L. Brunner and Vincent Dole, Kansas City. Transfers to Class B, under Clause B, comprise Charles Cohen, J. P. Spalding, and Robert Cain, Louisville, and Edward W. Heyer, Bridgeport, Conn.

The following riders have been suspended from all amateur racing pending investigation: Wilie Bleckner, William Maizing, Charles Besso, Paul Everett, of Oak Harbor, Ohio; George Bowland of Martin, Ohio., and F. M. Klussman, Toledo, Ohio.

Sanctions have been granted for the following meets:

Aug. 8 and 9—Meridian Wheel Club, Meridian, Miss.

Sept. 25—North Manchester Cycle Club, North Manchester, Ind.

Sept. 2—Young Men's Christian Association, Dayton, Ohio.

Aug. 20—Boone County Agricultural Society, Lebanon, Ills.

July 25—Milk Dealers' Association, Utica, N. Y.

July 26—Thirty-first Company Athletic Association, Herkimer, N. Y.

Aug. 7—Pastime field day, Lockport, N. Y.

July 20—Babylon Wheelmen, Babylon, N. Y.

July 27—Chesapeake Cycling Wheelmen, Baltimore, Md.

July 27—Capitol City Wheelmen, Trenton, N. J.

Aug. 24—Union Agricultural Fair Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 20—East Orange Cyclers, East Orange, N. J.

Aug. 28.—Coxsackie Cycling Club, Coxsackie, N. Y.

Sept. 11—Riverside Agricultural Society, Greene, N. Y.

Oct. 14—Capital City Cyclers, Lincoln, Neb.

Aug. 3—Hammonton Athletic Association, Hammonton, N. J.

Sept. 7—Waterloo Wheelmen, Waterloo, N. Y.

CLASS A CRACKS ARE ENTERED.

And Excellent Racing Is Looked for at the Riversides' Special Meet.

The special race meet to be given by the Riverside Wheelmen at Manhattan Field to-morrow afternoon, includes the entries of all of the best Class A riders in the metropolitan district, and excellent racing is looked for. Diamonds to the full value, as allowed by the League of American Wheelmen Racing Rules, will be awarded as prizes in all the events, which include a mile for novices, two-mile handicap, one-mile handicap, and five-mile scratch, with pacemakers.

The track has been banked higher, and resurfaced, and should the weather prove favorable, new track records may be looked for.

The following gentlemen will act as officials: Referee—F. P. Prial; Judges—George A. Needham, H. C. Strugnell, W. S. McKean; Timers—S. B. Bowman, J. E. Sullivan, Robert Stoll, A. E. Hiddick; Scorers—E. C. Potter, Robert Morrison, George Beckwith, W. O. Tate; Clerk of the Course—A. E. Stilger; Assistant Clerks—H. Beam, W. H. Lord, W. M. Daly; Umpires—A. Stahl, P. Fisher, C. Fauldhaver, W. A. Whelpy; Starter—E. A. Powers.

"Zimmy's" Australian Contract.

Just before sailing on the St. Louis on Wednesday, "Zimmy" talked about his contract to ride in Australia, as follows: "It was agreed that I should reach Australia by Nov. 1, 1895, and upon my arrival receive the sum of $5,000, which has been deposited to my account already in one of the banks there. In addition to this amount I am guaranteed one-half of what the special prize may be in every race that I compete in, providing I lose, or, of course, the full amount if I win. I also am to receive 25 per cent. of the net gate receipts at all race meets where I ride. My travelling expenses and hotel bills, with incidentals, the latter not for my wife and myself from the time I reach Australia until I land again in America after the trip. That is all there is to the financial end of it, and as far as my races are concerned, I am bound, unless illness prevents, to start not less than three time each week. Yes, I shall ride in the big annual handicap there in December, and although I hope to win it, yet I appreciate full well that it will be the hardest race of my life."

Bloomfield's Cycle Parade Winners.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 18.—The judges appointed by the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association to award the prizes to the lady and gentleman wearing the handsomest and most unique costumes in the bicycle parade of July 4 have announced their decisions. They award the lady's prize to Miss Lila Baldwin, who wore a becoming serge costume, and had a prettily designed arch and other decorations attached to her wheel. F. C. Van Auken, who impersonated Uncle Sam in the parade, gets the gentleman's prize.

Monmouth County Cyclists' Relay.

RED BANK, N. J., July 18.—Arrangements are being made for a twenty-five-mile relay race, which, it is expected, will take place at Elkwood Park, and which will be participated in by five Monmouth County Clubs. The clubs to be represented in the contest are those from Freehold, Keyport, Red Bank, Long Branch, and Asbury Park. There are to be five relays of five miles each, each club to be represented by five men, who will each ride five miles. Each club will also be allowed three substitutes, to take the places of those who may meet with accident. The winning club will receive a prize. The race is to be held some time in August.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—There has been a change made in the management of the Spalding racing team, A. G. Spalding having yesterday engaged the services of M. F. Faulkner, the well-known trainer, who has been with another team. He will take care of the interests of Cabanne and Titus for the balance of the year. Faulkner is said to be a tip-top trainer. Cabanne is still laid up at a hotel in Asbury Park, but expects to leave there tomorrow for Springfield, where he will stay until such time as he is in perfect shape and fit to race. Titus is in town, but will leave to-morrow night with Trainer Faulkner for Battle Creek, where they make their appearance for the Western circuit. Titus is riding in fine shape and expects to make new records for all distances from five to twenty-five miles.

—The servants at the Carlton Club, according to a London exchange, are said to have held up their hands in holy horror last week when Sir John Gorst rode to the club on the bicycle, and then picking up his machine carried it up the steps and stabled it in the hall. We are afraid that Jeames will have to be horrified, for Sir John Gorst's example is sure to be largely followed as soon as the convenience of the thing is appreciated, and we should not ere long be surprised to find special cycle racks erected on the premises not only of the Carlton but of most other of the big London clubs.

—Several members of the Century Run Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs went over the course of the run last Sunday. The roads were in fine shape, not one bad spot being found. Every foot of the distance is over the finest macadam roads in New-Jersey. The run takes place on Sunday, July 28, and is from this city to New-Brunswick, N. J., and return. It promises to be the largest century run of the season. For further information and entry blanks, riders should address Adolph Stahl, 9 East Eighth Street.

—Our Moscow correspondent, says The Cyclist, has just returned from a highly interesting trip through Central Asia, where he made good use of the cycle beyond Samarkand, going through many a desert, over mostly abominable, partly indifferent, and sometimes fair roads, to Tashkend, Marghilan, and Khokand. He says many a camel expressed its astonishment at seeing such a strange rival in the shape of the cycle, and the astonished natives nicknamed the wheel "Shaitan Arba," or the devil's carriage.

—Wheels of all sorts and conditions, solid and cushion tired, are to be seen in abundance at the Herald Cycle Company's place. This company, at this season, makes a specialty of selling second-hand wheels, and has worked up a large connection among dealers throughout the trade by employing men to buy up all the wheels they see of this class. At the same time this concern is well known as being the local agents for the high-grade Royal wheel.

—Officers for the Columbia Wheelmen for the ensuing year have just been elected as follows: President—Elliott Mason; Vice President—Seymour F. Frasick; Secretary—T. B. Hegeman; Treasury—R. C. Seyffert; Captain—Samuel Johnson; Lieutenants—George Tighe and A. E. Fuller; Bugler—George Bradford.

—The Montclair Wheelmen have arranged the following club runs: July 18, Caldwell; July 21, Garfield; July 25, reception to the South Orange Field Club Cyclers at Montclair; July 28, Coney Island; Aug. 2, Belleville, to attend the wheelmen's lawn party.

—Charlie Church will try to break the track record of 2:08 at Tioga, near Philadelphia, on next Monday evening. Night racing at this course has met with considerable success.

—The following wheels have been stolen from the United Cycle Company, 325 Madison Avenue, New-York: 1895 Victor, No. 73,452; 1895 Victor, No. 72,397.

—Ex-President "Billy" Nash of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen has decided to take up his residence in Chicago.

—The Pequod Club cyclers will have their century run on Sunday, from Jamaica to Patchogue and return, starting at 6 A. M.

WON BY LUCKY HITS.

New-York Wins from Louisville by Better Batting.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 10; Louisville, 6.
Cleveland, 12; Brooklyn, 4.
Baltimore, 10; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburg, 23; Philadelphia, 6.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Pittsburg	41	28	.594
2—Baltimore	38	23	.594
3—Cleveland	44	31	.587
4—Cincinnati	40	30	.571
5—Chicago	33	28	.541
6—Boston	36	29	.554
7—Brooklyn	37	31	.544
8—Philadelphia	35	31	.530
9—New-York	35	32	.522
10—Washington	24	36	.400
11—St. Louis	24	48	.333
12—Louisville	12	54	.182

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—New-York won today's game by lucky hits in the first inning. Both pitchers were rather wild. Pfeffer did not appear, Manager Byrne having renewed his protest against the transfer to New-York, although the deal is said to have been completed. Attendance, 650. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Brien, 2b	1	3	0	2	0
Collins, 3b	1	0	4	2	0
Shugart, ss	0	1	2	4	1
Clarke, lf	1	0	1	0	1
Wright, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Gettinger, rf	1	1	1	0	1
Welch, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Spies, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Warner, c	1	2	1	1	0
Inks, p	1	2	0	0	0
Total	6	10	24	10	2

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Murphy, lf	1	0	1	0	1
Tiernan, rf	2	2	1	0	0
O'Neill, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Davis, 3b	1	1	1	2	0
Doyle, 1b	2	4	13	1	1
Stafford, 2b	1	0	2	2	0
Powell, c	1	1	2	0	0
Rusie, p	0	0	2	0	2
Fuller, ss	0	0	1	5	0
Total	10	13	27	12	3

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...4:45|Sun sets...7:27|Moon rises...1:24

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Fandy Hook	4:45	5:10	10:50	11:35
Governors Island	5:07	5:37	11:35	12:14
Hell Gate	7:09	7:30	12:53	1:42

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 19.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Campania	Liverpool	July 13
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	July 11
Italia	Hamburg	July 3
New-York	Southampton	July 13
Phoenicia	Hamburg	July 7
Sicilia	Christiansand	July 6

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

City of Para	Colon	July 14
France	London	July 5
Italia	Havre	July 6
La Champagne	Havre	July 13
Leona	Galveston	July 13
Leibnitz	St. Lucia	July 12
Trinidad	Bermuda	July 18

SUNDAY, JULY 21.

Anchoria	Glasgow	July 11
Advance	Colon	July 14
Kansas City	Savannah	July 18
Werra	Gibraltar	July 13

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Bovic	Liverpool	July 12
Carib Prince	Para	July 9
Concho	Galveston	July 17
Ems	Bremen	July 13
Orizaba	Havana	July 18
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	July 10

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Alene	Kingston	July 18
Massachusetts	London	July 11
Waesland	Antwerp	July 13
Willehad	Bremen	July 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	
Algonquin	July 19	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Staff of Texas	July 19	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Colorado	July 20	Hull	21-23 State St.
Alisa	July 20	Kingston	24 State St.
Ems	July 20	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	July 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Galileo	July 20	Genoa	Rusk&Jevons.
C of Wsh'g't'n	July 20	Havana	113 Wall St.
Thingvalla	July 20	Christiania	28 State St.
Etruria	July 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	July 20	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Amalfi	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Obdam	July 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Comal	July 20	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Newport	July 20	Colon	Pier 84 N. R.
Normandie	July 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Sorrento	July 20	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Ciudad Condal	July 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Louisiana	July 20	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
S. of Nebraska	July 20	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Alliance	July 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Peninsular	July 20	Lisbon	29 Broadway.
El Mar	July 20	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Mobile	July 20	London	4 Broadway.
Fulda	July 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Maracaibo	July 23	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Seminole	July 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Lisbonense	July 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Spree	July 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Flaxman	July 24	Mo'tevideo	Rusk&Jevons.
Seneca	July 24	Havana	113 Wall St.
Majestic	July 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	July 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Pocasset	July 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Llandaff City	July 25	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Edam	July 25	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	July 25	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	July 25	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Terrier	July 25	Demerara	100 Wall St.
South Cambria	July 25	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Adolf Vinck	July 25	Pernambuco	2-4 Stone St.
Iroquois	July 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	July 26	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Victoria	July 26	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Alene	July 27	Kingston	24 State St.
Martello	July 27	Hull	21-23 State St.
Phoenicia	July 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	July 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Concho	July 27	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Sicilia	July 27	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Champagne	July 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Strathcarron	July 27	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Hudson	July 27	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Anchoria	July 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	July 27	London	4 Broadway.
Ems	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	July 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Italia	July 28	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Lady Palmer	July 30	Rotterd'm	29 Broadway.
City of Para	July 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Panama	July 30	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Greetlands	July 30	Kingston	19 Whith'l St.
Advance	July 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Havel	July 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Andalusian	July 30	Matanzas	30 Wall St.
Germanic	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	July 31	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	July 31	Newcastle	21-23 State St.
Waesland	July 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Powhatan	Aug. 1	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Wells City	Aug. 1	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
Santiago	Aug. 1	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Aurania	Aug. 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Aug. 3	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
S. of California	Aug. 3	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hekla	Aug. 3	Christiania	28 State St.
Croma	Aug. 3	Leith	20 Broadway.
Persia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Tourmina	Aug. 3	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Gulf of Akaba	Aug. 3	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Aug. 3	Baltia	Rusk&Jevons.
Ohio	Aug. 3	London	21-23 State St.
Manitoba	Aug. 3	London	4 Broadway.
P. Willem IV	Aug. 3	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Ontario	Aug. 3	London	21-23 State St.
Grangense	Aug. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Saale	Aug. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Aug. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Veendam	Aug. 3	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Caracas	Aug. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Manitoba	Aug. 3	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Aller	Aug. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Aug. 7	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Aug. 7	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Tijuca	Aug. 7	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Teutonic	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Chicago City	Aug. 8	Bristol	25 Whith'l St.
A. Victoria	Aug. 8	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	Aug. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 10	London	4 Broadway.
Venetia	Aug. 10	Gothenburg	37 Broadway.
Buffalo	Aug. 10	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ethiopia	Aug. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Euclid	Aug. 10	Santos	Rusk&Jevons.
Palatia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Justin	Aug. 10	Para	90 Gold St.
Lahn	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Aug. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Aug. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Britannic	Aug. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Normannia	Aug. 15	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fulda	Aug. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 17	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Island	Aug. 17	Christ'nia	F'ch, Edye Co.
Lelbnitz	Aug. 17	Fern'buco	Rusk&Jevons.
Cyrene	Aug. 17	Montevideo	Rusk&Jevons.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, July 18.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon July 2, via Fayal, with mdse and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 17th, and anchored at quarantine.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Abbott, Hull June 27, via Boston, with mdse and 1 passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Edenmore, (Br.,) Jepson, Philadelphia July 17, in ballast to William Johnston & Co., Limited.

SS Kilmore, (Br.,) Neilson, Tampico July 6, via Vera Cruz, with mdse to William Johnston & Co., Limited. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) McKay, Barbados July 4, via Ponce, P. R., 12th, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Brixham, Durie, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Belgenland, (Belg.,) Ehoff, Antwerp July 6, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans July 13, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north, moderate breeze, clear, very thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Exeter City, for Bristol; Kilmore, for Perth Amboy; Normannia, for Hamburg; Vittoria, for Philadelphia.

Ship Falls of Garry, for Anjer.

Notice to Mariners.

Fenwick Island Shoal Light Vessel, Maryland.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Aug. 7, 1895, Fenwick Island Shoal Light Vessel No. 52, moored about 4 miles E S E, ¾ E, from Fenwick Island Shoal, off the coast of Maryland, and about 5¼ miles N E, ¾ E, from Isle of Wight Shoal, will be removed from the station for repairs, and in her position there will be moored a whistling and a bell buoy, each painted red. Due notice of the return of the Vessel to her station will be given. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1895," Page 82, No. 430, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1894," Pages 12 and 41.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 18.—SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York July 6, arr. at Rotterdam, at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New-York July 3, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York July 6, arr. here to-day.

SS Grande Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hewitt, from New-York June 29, arr. at Bremerhaven to-day.

SS Danla, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York July 8 for Hamburg, passed Dover to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New-York July 5 for Stettin, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York July 7 for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS County of York, (Br.,) from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Leitch, from New-York July 5 for Stettin, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Bertha sld. from Bilbao for New-York July 14.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, sld. from Marseilles for New-York July 16.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Langen, sld. from Shields for New-York July 16.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 6 P. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 18.—SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, July 18.—SS Trave, (Ger.) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. here at 3 P. M. to-day.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:50, 9:00, 9:50, 10:40 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.

Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M. Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent fountain, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., foot Rockaway Beach, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. No. 8th St., Brklyn, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. East 34th St., 9:30, 10:00, 11:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10:45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 16, N. R., 11:15 A. M. and 12:15 P. M. for Pier 1 only; 3:15, 5, 5:30, 6, 7 and 9 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on any of the NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, CADETS IN CAMP, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1, Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

Coney Island, Sea Beach Route.
Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave Whitehall St. 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M., then half-hourly (Sundays every 20 minutes) until 10:20 P. M. Returning, until 11:12 P. M., and through Brooklyn 12 midnight and 1 A. M. Round trip to Brighton and SEIDL CONCERTS, 35c.
Round Trip Reduced to 25 Cents.

Auction Sales.

JUSTUS COOKE, Auctioneer.
A GRAND SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY,
at
COOKE'S ROOMS,
125TH ST. AND 3D AV.
Main Floor Salesroom.
Superb Parlor Suits, Gilt Cabinets, Divans and Chairs, Choice Bric-a-Brac, Fine Oil Paintings, by noted Artists; Turkish Couches, Rugs, Fish and Game Sets, Table Service, Clocks, Lamps, Desks, Solid Mahogany Bookcases, richly carved; Italian Oak Tables, Hall Settees and Side Tables; Fine Rockers, Chiffoniers, Mirrors, Folding Beds, Bedding, Chamber Suits in Solid Mahogany, Maple, Oak, and Walnut; Hallstands, Massive Sideboard, Dining Tables and Chairs, House Safes.

A
WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO,
HARDMAN UPRIGHT PIANO,
A Fine
BRUNSWICK-BALKE POOL TABLE,
Rich
Heavy Hangings and Lace Curtains.
THIS SALE
is unusual for this season of the year, and presents an excellent opportunity for those desiring high-grade goods.
ALL
On Exhibition To-day and Evening.
Catalogues at Sale.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; experienced; for hotel in country; good reference. A., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; French and English soups, meats, and all kinds of entrées, excellent bread and pastries; city or country; best city reference. 9 East 35th St. A. T.

COOK.—By young Protestant woman; first-class cook; understands American and French cooking; good reference; private family. M. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Fully competent; where good family cooking is required; takes entire charge; city or country; city reference. A. S., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook; bread and biscuits; wash and iron; private family; city reference. A., Duncan, 648 10th Av., near 46th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city reference; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By thoroughly competent, reliable Protestant Scotch woman; excellent cook; assist with washing; city or country. 850 9th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook for small private family; no washing; city or country. M. S., Box 830 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private boarding house or small hotel; city or country; reference. Mrs. Martin, 200 East 40th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; will go in country or at home or by day; skirts, waists, remodeling; children's dresses. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By day, week, or month; city or country; reasonable for dull season; references. Hesler, 161 East 28th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a bright, capable, refined woman, fond of children; a good dressmaker; highest city reference. Capable, 152 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; permanent place; highest city reference. Artist, 152 6th Av.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to go out by week or wait on lady. Western Moore, 315 West 41st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist with chamberwork in American family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; gentlemen's or families' washing, or day's work. L., 138 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. A. R., Times Agency, 634 3d Av.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Incredible.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Little Rastus was reading aloud for the edification of the rest of the family from his book of fairy tales. He began:

"Once there was a flock of chickens which wandered after dark into a watermelon patch—"

"See heah, boy!" his father interrupted. "When de preacher come nex' Sunday I gwine ask heem ef dem words is really dar, an' if you des ben makin' dat up fer to tantalize me, I gwine dust yo' jecket."

Cause of Joshua's Anxiety.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Teacher—And now, boys, we all believe, don't we, that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still—"

All—Yes, mom!"

Teather—Jimmy Jones, will you tell us if you remember why Joshua wanted the sun to stand still?"

Jimmy—Mebbe 'twuz—a—a—"

"A what, Jimmie?"

"Mebbe 'twuz a ten-innin' game!"

Not His First Trip.

From Texas Siftings.

Recorder—So you were on the excursion boat when the fight occurred. Is this the first time you went up the Hudson on an excursion.

Prisoner—No, your Honor; I have been up the river as far as Sing Sing three times before, but I was innocent every time.

Confidence.

From The Roxbury Gazette.

Bilzab—Where are you going on your vacation?

Jazlin—I'm in doubt. Where are you going?

Bilzab—I'm in debt.

Nothing Equals It.

From Printers' Ink.

"Hearsay" is a slow advertising medium when compared to the newspapers. Gossip can't beat printers' ink for rapidity and effectiveness.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; city reference. 439 West 52d St., Mulherren's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; country preferred; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference. 128 West 50th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city personal reference; city or country. 324 West 48th St., Mrs. McGovern's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable German Protestant infant's nurse; city or country. D., 1,026 3d Av.

SECOND NURSE.—By girl lately landed as second nurse in private family; lived two years in gentleman's family. Apply to her sister, Mrs. J. Woods, 515 East 25th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By Frenchwoman; willing to go to the country. Call, for two days, at 33 Irving Place, from 9 to 11.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE SCIENTIFICALLY GIVEN BY EXperienced masseuse; highest references. Mrs. Forest, 649 6th Av., corner of 51st St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 37; in a private family; city or country; good valet; willing and obliging; first-class personal city reference from last employer. J. A. S., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly competent Englishman; city personal references from present and other employers. C. R., 120 East 53d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man, who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; good personal reference. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best city references; last employer will personally recommend. J., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Good reference; English; age, 28; 5 feet 9 inches. G. L., 151 East 27th St.

UNDER BUTLER.—By Englishman; aged 25 years; as under butler or woman; 5 feet 9 inches; best references. I. P. F., Box 201 Times.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By stylish, long experienced man; wife as first-class laundress; good couple required; both competent, trustworthy servants and willing workers. All references. J. H., 208 West 36th St., top floor.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands his business thoroughly; experienced city driver; sober and reliable; seven years' first-class reference. J. M., 67 West 44th St., office of carriage factory.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; lawns, gardens, cows; trustworthy; excellent references. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; 27; married; one child; height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 155 pounds; city or country; A1 references. H. D., Box 528 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; lately landed; understands care of horses, carriages, lawns, gardens, cows; temperate. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Understands care horses, carriages, lawns, gardens, cows; married; temperate, obliging; excellent references. Industrious, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Understands horses, carriages, harness, and lawns; can milk; willing and obliging; best references. W. H., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; light weight; single; 26; has lived in some of the leading families in London; highest references. G., 61 South St.

COACHMAN and GROOM; 27; married; one child; medium size; city or country; A1 references. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—By young American; city or country; best city reference. M. Healey, 318 East 35th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By experienced working head gardener; Scotch; married; no children; references. Box 49, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN, &c.—By young man as second man in stable or otherwise; city or country; reference. P. Y. K., 124 West 52d St., stables.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By respectable man in a club or boarding house; best of city references; either city or country. 239 West 33d St., front, 1 till 2, top floor. J. R.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, JUST LEFT SCHOOL, WANTS PLACE in wholesale house or office work; quick and accurate at figures; teacher's references. W. B., 240 East 87th St.

JANITOR or PORTER.—By young married man; two years' reference; no children. W. G. P., 650 3d Av.

USEFUL BOY.—French; speaking English, in private family; good reference. 339 West 58th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Master Shipfitter, outside, ($7 per diem;) master shipfitter, inside, ($6 per diem;) and master plumber, ($6 per diem,) at the Navy Yard, New-York. An examination of applicants will be held at the Navy Yard, New-York Wednesday, July 24, for filling the following positions: Master shipfitter, outside, ($7 per diem;) master shipfitter, inside, ($6 per diem,) and master plumber, ($6 per diem.) The examination will be open to all comers who can give evidence of experience in conducting the kind of work for which they seek employment, and who are citizens of the United States. Persons now holding positions at the yard will be admitted to competition on the same footing as other applicants. Applications will be addressed to the Commandant, Navy Yard, New-York, and must be delivered to him on or before Tuesday, July 23. No application received after that date will be considered. Each applicant will state in his application his name, age, residence, citizenship, present occupation, (stating shop and position therein,) and previous employment or work done. The application will be accompanied by evidence of citizenship, and by certificates, preferably from previous employers, as to character, habits of industry, and sobriety, and skill and experience in conducting work of the kind required. Applicants will be informed of the date on which they will be required to report for examination. The examination will be practical in character, having reference exclusively to the requirements of the positions to be filled. It will be directed to ascertaining the applicant's knowledge of his business, and his possession of the qualities that will enable him to get good work out of his men. The applicant's antecedents and experience in his trade, as well as the character of his previous work, will be only considered by the board in making its recommendations. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE
HOTEL REGISTER'S
GREAT
SUMMER EDITION,
out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe.
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This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

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HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator, suites with baths, healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to R. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

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Fine bathing, boating, fishing; bathhouses on the premises; fine orchard. Send for circular.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—KIRBY HOUSE, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Terms, $3 per day and upward; $15 to $28 per week.

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SODA FOUNTS MAY FIZZ

Police Board Not Yet Decided About Next Sunday's Action.

NO LET UP ON SALOONS, HOWEVER

Commissioners Not to be Diverted by Threats of Mandamuses Affecting Clubs and Political Talk, Says Mr. Roosevelt.

It was announced yesterday that the sale of soda water and non-intoxicants was not to be stopped on Sunday next or on any other Sunday, as had been anticipated. The Evening Post printed the following statement:

The so-called Sunday law which Judge McAdam interpreted to mean that ginger beer, soda water, mineral waters, &c., cannot legally be sold on that day will not be enforced next Sunday. It will not be enforced the Sunday after that, nor the next Sunday, nor the one after that. It will not be enforced on the Sundays of August, September, &c.

This is stated positively. No authority can be given at present for the assurance with which it is said. But, unless the fundamental aim of the Police Board is altered, the successive dates indicated will bear out, as they are reached, the prediction made for the purpose of settling one point in the interesting situation of the conflict between the Police Board and the saloon keepers, the politicians, and some of the newspapers.

When a reporter for The New-York Times showed this clipping to President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Commission, he said:

"You will notice that The Evening Post does not ascribe this statement to me. So far as I am concerned, it is non-authoritative. I have not yet stated to any one what we shall do on next Sunday. I am not able tell you what we are going to do next Sunday, except to close the saloons up tight. We have not yet decided what we shall do about soda water, and therefore I can say nothing about it.

"One thing, however, is absolutely certain, we are not going to be swerved one iota from the line of duty we have marked by these side issues.

"We will enforce all laws, bar none, just as quickly as we can get at them. We cannot enforce them all at once. We haven't got the physical force to do it, but we will get there.

"If I am required to clear an obstruction out of the street, and the obstruction is too big for me to move all at once, I tackle the biggest thing that is in the way first, and then the next, and so on, until I have cleared the street.

"That is the only way I know of. If I were to try and move it all at once, it would all stay, and the blockade would then sacrifice time. Moving it in sections, the worst obstructions first, the street is easily cleared.

"Just so we are going about this thing. All the laws will be enforced when we can get at them. But as we would not allow an open saloon to prevent our putting down a riot, so I am not going to let the soda water stand divert my attention until I have done with it.

"We are engaged in the biggest fight, and we are not going to take any back track. Lots of people prophesy that we are going to fail. They are wrong.

"Complaint is made that he had authorized or encouraged any discrimination in the matter of night street stands. If there is any he is not aware of it. The matter is to be considered by the board.

"There is no intention in any quarter to deprive a poor man of the chance to make a living. There is a muddle in the whole subject of ordinances that has caused misunderstandings which will be straightened out and corrected as quickly as they can be got at.

"We shall allow the owners of these stands a reasonable time to dispose of their stock. Should it be ascertained that any fruit stand is the resort of disorderly characters, it will be closed up at once.

"It looks as if, for the first time, the Police Department was trying to enforce the laws, and by experiment finding out what the laws are. We are going to find them all out and enforce them.

"I cannot be more explicit about what we are going to do next Sunday except that the saloons will be shut up. We are not going to be distracted by trivial matters. The attacks of Rosenbluth and all the others are simply having the effect of strengthening our grip on the saloon question. They cannot divert us; they are simply strengthening our grip; they cannot change us."

Mr. Roosevelt's reference to Rosenbluth was in regard to a threat on the part of the latter to apply to the courts for a mandamus ordering the Police Commissioners to suppress the sale of wines and liquors in the Union League Club and kindred institutions on Sunday.

Miles Rosenbluth is a lawyer at 154 Nassau Street. It is asserted that he has been retained by the liquor dealers to make a test case of the legality of selling wines and liquors in the fashionable clubs.

Mr. Rosenbluth claims to have discovered the fact that it is illegal to sell or give away any wine, liquor, or beer in a clubhouse or in a private residence on Sunday. He contends that inasmuch as no club has a license to sell liquor, the officer or agent of an incorporated club is liable on a criminal prosecution for selling liquors to members of the club without a license either to the club or to the officers of the club.

No people could be found yesterday to support Mr. Rosenbluth's contention. President Roosevelt said that he had received no mandamus, nor had he heard of any proceedings of that nature being undertaken. Until he was legally advised to the contrary he should continue to regard a clubhouse in the same manner as a private house, and not a fit subject for molestation on the part of the police.

Mr. Roosevelt was questioned relative to the report that he would be requested to discontinue the rigid enforcement of the excise law by the Republican Party leaders. He announced that he had nothing to say about the matter.

He was then asked if he had seen the published report of a conference held between ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Edward Lauterbach, and two Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin, who fear, it was said, that President Roosevelt's attitude will be the ruination of the Republican Party. Mr. Roosevelt replied:

"I shall continue to enforce the excise law right up to the handle, and I shall not be swerved from my duty as long as I am a Police Commissioner."

Controller Fitch yesterday sent the following letter to Mr. Roosevelt:

Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that at different meetings of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments the fact has become apparent that fences have been erected in the city for which assessment is laid upon property, and that before the time when the assessment is confirmed the fences have been stolen or have otherwise disappeared.

The injustice to the property owner in requiring him to pay an assessment for a fence which does not exist is apparent. It is also apparent that the city's money has been in such cases spent for property which has at once disappeared, and the attention of the Board of Police is respectfully called by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments to this state of affairs.

When Controller Fitch gave a copy of this letter to the reporters yesterday, he added by way of comment:

"It seems to me that if the Police Department spent a little more time in watching people's property than in trying to find out who drinks a glass of beer on Sunday, it would better conserve the public interests."

When the reporter called on President Roosevelt last night he had not received Controller Fitch's letter, but he read with apparent interest the comment of Mr. Fitch.

"In regard to this statement," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I will say that it seems to me it would be better for Mr. Fitch to attend to the interests of the people, and not the interests of the liquor dealers. He should not confound the position of Controller of the City of New-York with that of counsel of the Liquor Dealers' Association."

Figures were obtained from Acting Chief Conlin yesterday which show the record of excise arrests from Jan. 1, 1894, down to the present time, as follows:

1894.			
Jan. 7	147	July 8	103
Jan. 14	150	July 15	102
Jan. 21	141	July 22	86
Jan. 28	140	July 29	148
Feb. 4	122	Aug. 5	124
Feb. 11	133	Aug. 12	97
Feb. 18	117	Aug. 19	101
Feb. 25	109	Aug. 26	110
March 4	111	Sept. 2	115
March 11	103	Sept. 9	119
March 18	114	Sept. 16	103
March 25	115	Sept. 23	168
April 1	104	Sept. 30	274
April 8	103	Oct. 7	255
April 15	119	Oct. 14	268
April 22	120	Oct. 21	223
April 29	105	Oct. 28	148
May 6	99	Nov. 4	111
May 13	118	Nov. 11	106
May 20	99	Nov. 18	188
May 27	100	Nov. 25	169
June 3	91	Dec. 2	169
June 10	168	Dec. 9	140
June 17	189	Dec. 16	177
June 24	138	Dec. 23	141
July 1	133	Dec. 30	130
July 8	117		
July 15	131		
July 22	118		
July 29	115		
Aug. 5	114		
Aug. 12	154		
Aug. 19	199		
Aug. 26	219		
Sept. 2	269		
Sept. 9	245		
Sept. 16	147		
Sept. 23	110		
Sept. 30	138		
Oct. 7			
Oct. 14			
Oct. 21			
Oct. 28			
Nov. 4			
Nov. 11			
Nov. 18			
Nov. 25			
Dec. 2			
Dec. 9			
Dec. 16			
Dec. 23			
Dec. 30			

HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB OUTING

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS AND GUESTS AT THE DINNER.

Delicious Steaks, Tempting Soup, as Usual, and Other Good Things Provided for Those Who Enjoyed the Feasts.

Members of the Hoboken Turtle Club and their guests enjoyed the second day's outing of the organization for this season at Fischer's King's Bridge Hotel yesterday.

The eels, bluefish, soft-shell crabs, and the famous turtle steaks formed the solid features of the breakfast at 8 A. M., but the salads, prepared by Moses P. Phillips (who has no recipe locked in the safe) were the realization of the epicure's fondest hope. The club members and guests stood about Mr. Phillips while he was preparing the salads, and not one of them noticed anything remarkable in his method of mixing the dressing, yet all agreed that the result of his labors was a perfect revelation.

It was a subject of congratulation that Mr. Phillips had been appointed one of

Moses P. Phillips,
Steward Hoboken Turtle Club.

the Board of Stewards and placed in charge of the cuisine, as well as the catering department.

When the hour for dinner aproached the bowl of punch was set out on the famous round table that enjoys the reputation of having done duty for the club for the last seventy-five years. The delicious punch was dispensed by Louis Schlamm, who has presided over the bowl at the gatherings for the last forty years.

When the old-fashioned gong announced that dinner was served, some 200 members and guests took their places at table. Immense bowls of soup were to be seen all along the tables, and the rattle of the knives soon told that the hard-boiled eggs were being made ready for the soup-plate. To give a detailed account of all there was to be eaten and how deliciously the colored cook, Rosa, had prepared it all, would require a book. The members vied with one another as to who should beat the record in the number of plates of soup. The record made by J. Lewis Lieb of nine plates has not yet been beaten. There was a contest yesterday between William B. Olcutt of the Olcutt Lithographic Company of Chicago, Samuel C. Raub, the wealthy real estate man of Washington, D. C., and William F. McNamarra of this city. Mr. Raub was the winner in this contest, but failed to break the record, eating only eight plates. Mr. Olcutt ate six.

The President of the club, William Sulzer, was happy in his address of welcome. He was followed by John W. Kellar, who entertained the hearers with his brilliant wit. Felix McCluskey, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Fifty-third Congress, told of his earliest recollections of the Hoboken Turtle Club, when it held its reunions in Hoboken. Judge Darlington was pleasing in his remarks, and the recitations of Earnest Jarrold created no end of amusement.

The festivities were brought to a close by a song from the Forest City Quartet, which had several times before contributed to the pleasure of the outings.

The club will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its organization in June, 1896, and can boast among its membership during the century some of the most illustrious names in the country's history. Washington, Lafayette, Madison, Monroe, Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Robert Livingston, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster of the earlier set of public men, and Johnson, Grant, Arthur, Blaine, and Cleveland of more recent years, have graced with their presence the festive occasions observed by the club.

As its name indicates, the turtle in its various forms of preparation for the table has constituted the pièce de résistance of the club's entertainments. At its breakfasts the turtle steaks, made famous by their delicious sauces, have been the delight of the connoisseurs, while the great bowls of turtle soup, presided over by John Tarbell, have ever claimed the attention and won the praise of the guests.

WOULD LIKE TO EJECT HENRY GRASSE.

He Has Enemies in the Mount Morris Republican Club.

Henry Grasse, formerly member of the Republican State Committee, and subsequently a Milholland leader, has been having trouble in the matter of his application for membership in the Mount Morris Republican Club.

When his name came up, thirteen black balls were in the box. A second attempt was made, and he received "all the blackballs there were in the box," as a club member explained it. A third time, when his enemies were absent, he was elected.

Mr. Grasse's enemies say they will bring mandamus proceedings to compel the officers of the club to strike his name off the list, because his name was not proposed and posted just prior to his election, according to the rules of the club.

Steele Sent to Boston.

Ulaf Steele, alias Owen Mott, who was arrested July 10, was sent to Boston on Wednesday. He was in charge of Detective Houghton of Boston, who had a requisition from Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts.

Steele is charged with forging checks on Boston banks. He is wanted for doing the same thing in Montreal and St. Louis.

Killed in His Little Wagon.

Robert Higgins, five years old, of 575 Washington Street, was run over and killed in front of his home, yesterday, by a truck driven by Peter Smith of 69 Gansevoort Street. Another boy about his own age was wheeling him in a little wagon in the middle of the street, and accidentally pushed it in front of the horses.

FIRST MOVE FOR HARMONY

Both Wings of Brooklyn Democracy Asked to Unite on Polling Places.

VIEWS OF LEADERS ON COALITION

Bernard J. York of the Regulars Knows of Nothing to Prevent Harmony—The Outlook for Candidates.

The first step in the interest of harmony among Brooklyn Democrats was taken yesterday by the two Democratic members of the Board of Elections. Commissioners Charles J. Edwards and Jacob W. Erreger—the first-named representing the Reform Democracy, the second the regular Democratic machine organization—addressed the following letter to Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of the Bell faction.

The Democratic Commissioners will designate the registry and polling places in all the even districts throughout the city, and to that end would ask you to communicate with Mr. John B. Shanahan of 17 Prospect Place, the executive member of the Democratic Party in Kings County, and join with him in recommending to the undersigned, not later than Aug. 10 next, a list of suitable polling places in the even districts of your ward, which are outlined in the list of boundaries enclosed herewith.

The polling places selected should be as central as possible, for the convenience of all voters. Each polling place must contain not less than 300 square feet, and cannot be less than 12 feet in width. The following dimensions are suggested, preferably the larger dimensions: 12 by 25 feet, 14 by 24 feet, 16 by 23 feet, 18 by 22 feet, 20 by 21 feet, 22 by 20 feet, 23 by 20 feet, 24 by 20 feet, and 25 by 20 feet.

The law requires that "no building or part of a building shall be designated as such place of registry or polling place, in any part of which wine, beer, or intoxicating liquor is sold." The amount of rental for each place will be $40.

Mr. Shanahan is the executive member of the Reform Democracy of the Ninth Ward.

A copy of this letter was sent to every executive member of the two wings of the Democracy in the various wards, the plan being to begin the work of harmony by bringing the rival executive members together, so that they could get acquainted, learn each other's views, and have an opportunity to talk over the political situation.

This plan, it was said, was the suggestion of Election Commissioner Edwards, who came from the Isle of Shoals Wednesday to attend the picnic of the Reform Democracy at Ridgewood Park, Wednesday night. Edward M. Shepard and the other Democratic Reform leaders declared for harmony at the picnic, provided it could be reached without the sacrifice of principles.

Prominent members of the regular Democracy who received the Edwards-Erreger letter, were not prepared yesterday to publicly discuss it. Bernard J. York was asked if such a plan would result in harmony. He declined to say. He did not seem to be enthusiastic over the idea. Some of the Democratic leaders said privately that no practical result would come of the attempt to unite the executive members of the two factions in joint recommendations as to polling and registry places.

A reporter for The New-York Times saw Charles J. Edwards at the Board of Elections after his consultation with Mr. Erreger, and just prior to sending out the joint letter, and interviewed him on the subject of Democratic harmony, and the way in which it could be brought about.

"What is the practical thing that stands in the way of harmony?" was asked.

"That is too broad a question to answer all at once," he said.

"What would bring about practical harmony between the two wings of the Democracy in Kings County?"

"Well, harmony can be reached and brought about by the nomination of the proper men for the sixty-seven offices to be filled at the election this Fall," said Mr. Edwards.

"Is harmony necessary before these nominations are made?"

"I very much doubt if the two factions of the Democracy in Kings County will make nominations conjointly for some years to come—not this Fall at least, to the best of my belief. Last year the platforms that were short, concise, and elevated. They were model platforms, and were accompanied by model nominations. We want to see the same thing again this Fall, without our being obliged to defend, excuse, or vindicate anybody."

"You think the two factions will not come together prior at least to the nominating conventions?"

"I do not believe they will. It is improbable such a thing will happen."

"What is in the way?"

"A general principle of politics. By coalescing with the regular Democratic machine organization our organization would lose its whole stock in trade—the respect which the people have for us, the belief that we are honest in our political principles. Even our Democratic opponents now respect us. If we merged ourselves in them they would say we did it for the sake of the offices."

"We are going into the Democratic State Convention this Summer. Our quarters have already been engaged at the Windsor Hotel. We will be admitted. That is bound to occur. That will mean everything. It will mean we are to be recognized in the general disposition of the offices. Our political principles will be recognized as well.

"After that it will be generally conceded that the reform Democratic organization is entitled to nominate the candidates for Mayor and District Attorney, because those are the two essentially administrative offices of our local government. I think there is no question that much will be conceded to us.

"I should say, unofficially, that probably there will be a most satisfactory Aldermanic ticket, made up of a high class of men who, it is hoped, will meet the approval of all Democrats and all good citizens, and who will make a good field from which to pick future Democratic Mayoralty candidates.

"Ours is no exclusive organization. Some of our best men are those along the water front, in the Sixth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Wards."

Mr. Edwards was asked in regard to some of the probable candidates. He said he supposed Bernard J. York, Clerk of the County Court, would be the candidate of the regular Democracy for County Judge, and James D. Bell, candidate for Judge of the higher courts.

"Would the reform Democrats support Mr. Bell and Mr. York?"

"Yes; I think they would, undoubtedly. They are both good men, eminently capable."

Asked as to the men who had been spoken of among the reform Democrats for the Mayoralty nomination, Mr. Edwards mentioned the names of Edward M. Shepard, Henry Hentz, A. Augustus Healy, and George Foster Peabody. Mr. Edwards said that he personally doubted if Mr. Shepard would take the nomination. He said he did not believe Senator Hill's following would be antagonistic to Mr. Healy.

"The followers of Mr. Hill," said Mr. Edwards, "will not object to the selection of any capable and worthy man."

Mr. Edwards said Charles J. Patterson, Register of Arrears Frederick W. Hinrichs, and Robert H. Roy had been spoken of among the reform Democrats for District Attorney.

"There is nothing in the way," said Mr. Edwards, "of the kind of harmony I have indicated. But that does not mean that we are going to accept a lot of mediocre candidates, or any poor men sandwiched in between.

"After the State Convention we will begin to find out where we are. I don't think there will be any formal official conferences before the State Convention. There may, however, be preliminary action by our General Committee. We are not going to lose the position we hold in the community, and lose all we have been fighting for for three years."

Mr. Edwards said he felt very much gratified over the Ridgewood Park meeting, both at the attendance and at the sentiments expressed by those who spoke. The picnic was a good thing, he said, because it brought the members of the reform democracy together, and gave them an opportunity to shake hands and talk with each other over the situation.

The reporter found Mr. York at the regular Democratic headquarters in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Court Square.

"What is in the way of practical harmony between the two wings of the Democracy in Kings County Party?" he was asked.

"Nothing, that I know of."

"Is there a strong sentiment in favor of harmony among the members of your organization?"

"There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in both factions in favor of harmony, for

Those marked-down suits—plenty left.

Of course the best go first, then the next best, then the next. Which do you want? They're all more than worth the money.

Men's $12 (a few at $10).
Young men's (30 to 34 inches chest) $10.

At Prince street only.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

the unification of the forces. That sentiment has been growing stronger every day for the past two or three months."

"What is the attitude of the regular Democratic organization?"

"Our position is just this: Last year, both preceding and following the election, (at the opening of the present year,) we did everything we could honestly do to bring about a union of the divided forces of the Democracy in Brooklyn and Kings County. This did not necessarily mean only a single organization as the result of harmony. We made every honest effort to bring about conferences. We made advances three times, formally, as an organization, in perfect good faith. None of our advances was answered officially by the other organization.

"The regular Democratic organization—our organization—cannot now be expected to take the initiative in steps toward harmony and unification. We did it before, and our efforts met with no response. We cannot again be put in the position of receiving the same kind of treatment. We will not take the initiative toward harmony.

"If this desire for harmony on the part of the other Democratic organization is genuine, and it really wants harmony of the practical kind, and its desire is based on principle, there ought to be no difficulty in its finding a way to bring about harmony."

There has been so far less surface activity in Brooklyn than usual, considering the important political nature of the coming campaign. There are sixty-seven offices to be filled by the people, including Mayor District, Attorney, County Judges, and a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Jacob Worth, it was learned yesterday from a source of the highest political authority, has already picked out the man whom he is going to push for the Republican nomination for Mayor. This man is a wealthy merchant, one of the most prominent citizens of Brooklyn. It is not Francis H. Wilson, who was Mr. Worth's candidate at the time Mr. Schieren captured the prize.

Mayor Schieren has publicly announced that he does not want to run again, and Jacob Worth, Sheriff Buttling, and all the prominent Republican leaders are outspoken in their opposition to him and in their desire to assist him, by all means in their power, in his desire to retire to private life.

The regular Democratic leaders have been greatly troubled to find a candidate for Mayor. Up to this time the lieutenants of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin have seriously considered only one name for the place—that of Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank of this city. Mr. Hendrix is universally regarded as a strong man. He has been Postmaster, President of the Board of Education, and has filled each position with eminent credit. He is said, however, to have given no sign of his willingness to become the Democratic machine candidate for Mayor.

One of the most prominent of the regular leaders said yesterday that Mr. Hendrix had practically declined to become the candidate, on the ground that his personal and business interests would not permit it.

There has been a good deal of talk among the Reform Democrats in favor of Edward M. Shepard or A. Augustus Healy as the Democratic candidate for Mayor. When spoken to on the subject, Election Commissioner Edwards said he did not believe Mr. Shepard would agree to become the candidate. In that event, the general sentiment at this stage among the Reform Democrats seems to be in favor of Mr. Healy.

COURT-MARTIAL IN THE TWELFTH

Private Weber of Company K Tried for Being Intoxicated on Sentry Duty

—No More Sham Battles.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, July 18.—A strong breeze made to-day a pleasant one at State Camp. Drilling was comfortable, both at the early morning and forenoon exercises. A large party of excursionists came up from Yonkers, and there was also an excursion by barge of the friends of the Eleventh Company of Mount Vernon. The visitors were serenaded by the band.

Private Weber of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, charged with being intoxicated on sentry duty Tuesday night, was tried at a military court-martial this afternoon before Capts. Smith and Content, and Lieuts. Tilton and Smith of Company D. F. C. Coudert was counsel. After a trial which lasted more than two hours, the decision was reserved. The verdict will be announced before the entire regiment at dress parade to-morrow night.

The concert given last night at the Young Men's Christian Association tent by the drum and fife corps was a great success. Every song and instrumental solo was encored. There is a request for a repetition of the concert Friday night.

The first two appointments in the Twelfth under the new bill were Private J. J. O'Neill of Company A and J. Challoner of Company D. Both were promoted to be Battalion Quartermaster Sergeants.

A spirited horse race was ran to-day between Major Burns and Adjts. Clark and Wrenn. Adjt. Warren, who is an expert horseman, won the race.

At the inspection of tents to-day Major Lee complimented Capt. Barnard of Company D upon the condition of his company street, and said he wished the entire regiment would take pattern from Company D men. All their palls were newly painted, tins were polished, and even the brasses in the tent ropes showed the effects of hard scrubbing.

The drum corps and non-commissioned staff had an excursion to Iona Island, the steamer Pioneer being chartered.

Private Doty of Company E, during the battalion drill to-day, placed a ball cartridge in his rifle and shot at a hawk which was flying over the camp. He was placed under arrest.

Many complaints are made over the poor mail service in camp, there being only two mails a day, each bringing over 2,000 letters. A telephone station at camp has become almost a necessity, and the service will no doubt be here before another year.

Col. Dowd has ordered, in honor of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, a review, to take place immediately before dress parade, Friday night. In speaking of the Twelfth Regiment to-day, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin remarked that the men were faultless and their drills and parades were "A No. 1." He said he wished the entire State troops might show to such advantage.

Among the prominent visitors to-day were Capt. Morton, Third United States Cavalry; Lieuts. Granger, Adams, Fifth United States Artillery, and Dunning of West Point.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, to avoid any more accidents, has decided not to allow any more sham battles.

The men of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, drew up a petition protesting against the detention of back dues from their checks, which they will receive Saturday. Adjt. Gen. McAlpin refused to accept it, and advised the men not to let their signatures be seen, as it was a breach of discipline, and they were liable to be court-martialed.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

New-Haven, Conn., July 18.—Judge Cable of the City Court, before whom the Rev. Rufus J. Cooper, formerly pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, was tried recently on five charges of indecent assault, rendered his decision this morning, discharging the accused on every charge.

Macon, Ga., July 18.—Mrs. Noble, convicted last week of murdering her husband, has been placed in a straitjacket. A movement has been started by the women of the State to save Mrs. Noble, and a strong petition will be presented to the Governor for a commutation of the sentence.

Hartford, Conn., July 18.—The Very Rev. James Hughes of this city, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hartford, is noncommittal regarding his rumored appointment as a Monsignor by the Pope. He will neither confirm nor deny the accuracy of the report.

Halifax, N. S., July 18.—The steamer Nerito, which was ashore for over one year on Sable Island, has been released and was brought here in tow. She is not badly damaged.

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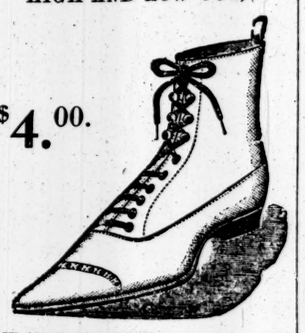

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NEW MEN IN DETECTIVE BUREAU

Reorganization Effected Under the Direction of Commissioner Parker—Stephen O'Brien in Command.

The long-expected reorganization of the Detective Bureau has been effected, and to-day practically a new force will be detailed for duty. All the old detectives, with the exception of Sergt. McClosky and, perhaps, one or two others, will go back to patrol duty or retire, as the case may be.

Sergt. McClosky, who has been acting chief of the bureau, is to be succeeded in command by Detective Sergeant Stephen O'Brien, who will rank as Captain. His record is good. In common with the new chief, all the other detectives assume their positions tentatively, so that their retention will depend wholly upon themselves.

Commissioner Parker learned much of the detective branch of the police force while he was connected with the District-Attorney's office, so the board put the whole matter of reorganization in his hands. He carefully searched the records, and studied the habits of a great number of men. After selecting what he deemed to be a large eligible list, the Commissioner called the men before him and had a long and searching interview with each. This duty kept him at his desk all day Monday, and well into Tuesday, when the final process of sifting was completed. The list will probably be made public to-day.

NOW QUESTIONING MR. MURPHY

EX-TREASURER OF THE BROOKLYN CHARITIES A WITNESS.

He Asserts to the Investigating Committee that He Will Answer What Questions He Wishes.

The Assembly committee that is investigating the Charities Department in Brooklyn met in the City Court room in the Kings County Court House yesterday. George H. Murphy, who was a Commissioner with Col. Gott, and upon whom Col. Gott seemed to throw much of the responsibility for the condition of affairs in the department, was called as a witness.

Mr. Murphy said he was Treasurer of the board, and that the schedules of articles needed by the departments were made out by the various Superintendents. He went over these schedules carefully and checked off items which he thought were not required.

Mr. Murphy said that in class bids the items were not gone over, but the footings only were considered. He said he kept memoranda of important matters, and he had these at Shippan, Conn.

Q.—You never examined the time books and compared them with the pay rolls? A.—I have examined the time books and made the information, in 1890, probably in the Fall, when we had many mechanics at work, but I never compared the time books with the pay rolls.

Mr. Hirsh asked Mr. Murphy to look through the pay rolls to see if there were any classifications of "department employes." Mr. Murphy refused to do so. Mr. Hirsh demanded an answer to this question. Mr. Murphy said he was entitled to judge what questions he should answer.

"You will answer questions or take the consequence," said Mr. Hirsh warmly.

"Well, then, I'll take the consequences," said Mr. Murphy, who was evidently angry.

Mr. Murphy said he could not understand whether he had power to pay money on an order from the board the laws of 1880, but that Mr. Quintard, the counsel, told him that previous boards had done so and the general provision of the law was covered.

Q.—Mr. Quintard was the man who had just appointed you? He was Supervisor at Large? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had been a member of the bar only two months, having been admitted December, 1889? A.—I thought he had been a lawyer about a year.

Q.—Did the board know of your consultation with Mr. Quintard? A.—I believe not, but the President of the board, Col. Gott, had been in previous administrations, and he said it was all right.

Q.—So on that advice you spent hundreds of thousands of dollars? A.—Well, a large amount, perhaps $150,000, but there was a check through the County Treasurer.

Q.—But you, at your pleasure, so far as you thought fit, could have had what money? A.—Yes, but there were bonds, each for $10,000.

Q.—But if in each year $150,000 was stolen from the county, while you were there, the bond would hardly cover it? A.—No.

Mr. Murphy was asked to explain why the Legislature had been applied to by the board for $200,000 in order to conduct the business of the board, and Mr. Murphy said he found there was no credit to the board with the County Treasurer, and that on an estimate $200,000 was needed to run the department for the remainder of the year.

When Mr. Hirsh asked him to find anything about this in the minutes he could not do so, and he said he presumed there was an unofficial report that $200,000 was necessary.

Q.—You stated in your certificate to the Board of Supervisors that the estimated cost of supplies was $143,799. Read for me from the statement before the Supervisors that item. A.—I decline to read it.

Q.—But you must read it. A.—You can holler as much as you are mind to; I'll not read it.

Q.—Do you decline? A.—I have declined.

Q.—You'll howl more before we get through. Read a item from that certificate, will you? A.—You can't come those tactics with me. I came down here to tell the truth.

Q.—I doubt it very much; now read that clause. A.—I'll read the whole certificate for my own protection.

"You are here to read what is wanted," said Assemblyman Schulz, "and explain afterward."

"He wants me to read only one item and then put me in a hole," said Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy read the entire statement and found that the estimated deficiency was $230,450.

In the afternoon Mr. Murphy could not answer questions because he could not read the documents, having left his glasses at home. Warden Hayes of the penitentiary loaned his glasses to Mr. Murphy, but as they would not fit his nose, Mr. Murphy sent for his own glasses.

Mr. Hirsh asked him how much money was paid to repair the roof of the penitentiary after the fire, and Mr. Murphy looked over the accounts, and said $4,544.

"For what purpose was that money paid?" Mr. Hirsh asked.

"For masonry," was the answer.

"Did the fire do any damage to the roof that necessitated the work of masons?" asked Mr. Hirsh.

"Maybe it was for building the wall," replied Mr. Murphy.

The examination will be continued to-day.

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INQUIRY INTO ELEVATED ROADS

Finances of the Kings County System Explained by Its Treasurer to the Special Assembly Committee.

The special Assembly committee that is investigating the railroads in Brooklyn took up the Kings County Elevated Road yesterday. James H. Frothingham, the Treasurer, was a witness. He said the contract under which the road was built called for a payment of $500,000 a mile, and bonds for $550,000 a mile were issued, the extra $50,000 being for legal fees, &c.

"Not a foot of the way was obtained and not a consent was granted without a fight in the courts," said Mr. Frothingham.

Mr. Frothingham said the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad had put every obstacle in the path of the Kings County Road, and that the expenditures made necessary for consents and reimbursements, as well as counsel fees, aggregated $1,000,000.

The total bonded indebtedness of the road was $10,518,000. He considered the present condition of the road excellent and the prospect bright.

The capital stock of the road, he said, was $4,750,000, but of that sum not a cent had been paid in, the shares being distributed among the promotors and original bondholders as compensation for services and inducements for further energies. The money that was actually paid into the treasury of the company was $5,920,000 from the sale of Kings County and Fulton Elevated first mortgage bonds; 40 per cent. of the par value of the second mortgage bonds, amounting to $1,500,000, and subscriptions to second mortgage collateral certificates, amounting to $300,000, making a total of $7,720,000.

The expenditures were: For construction, $5,125,000; equipment, $861,000; legal services and other expenses, $1,000,000.

"According to these figures," said Mr. Wade, "it would cost about $1,500,000 a mile to build the road. The road at the present time hardly pays the interest on the first mortgage bonds, from which it would appear that the franchise is not worth much."

"I would not look at it in that way," said Mr. Frothingham. "If Brooklyn continues to grow as she has it will be but a short time when the road will be a good paying investment. Men engaged in such speculations as this take the growth of cities into their calculation. Part of the road was built where only a few years ago corn was growing."

Mr. Frothingham, when asked about the stock being watered, took exception and said:

"There is not a man in Brooklyn who would have put a cent into the company. Everything lay in the future. There was sure to be litigation and the possibility that the franchise would be worth nothing."

The committee will meet again this morning, when the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad affairs will be looked into.

MAY ENFORCE THEIR RIGHTS

Bondholders Will Be Protected by the United States Courts.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Judge Acheson to-day filed an opinion in the United States Circuit Court, overruling all the demurrers to the bill of complaint of the Pennsylvania Company for insurances on lives, and granting authority for the foreclosure of the Reading Railroad general mortgage. It was held that the demand made in writing was within the fair meaning of Article 4 of the mortgage.

In the opinion Judge Acheson says: "To deny to a Philadelphia and Reading general mortgage bondholder the right to proceed by bill to enforce his mortgage security upon default in the payment of the semi-annual interest might work the greatest injustice, for by the provisions of the mortgage a bondholder is prescribed from levying upon, taking in execution, or selling, under any ordinary judgment at law for interest, any part of the mortgaged premises. Now, the bonds run until the year 1958. Therefore, if a bondholder cannot resort to a bill for a foreclosure upon the non-payment of interest, he might be, and unless he could procure the co-operation of other bondholders representing the requisite amount, surely would be, practically remediless. A construction of the mortgage involving consequences so unreasonable is not to be accepted."

The order reads: "And now, the demurrers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, the demurrer of Thomas McKean, and the demurrer of Robert M. Galloway, Isaac N. Seligman, David G. Legget, Simon Wormser, and Emanuel Lehman, are overruled, with leave to the named defendant to answer the bill of complaint on or before the first Monday of September, 1895."

ANOTHER LEHIGH BOND SALE

The Coal and Navigation Company Offer $1,000,000 at 4 1-2 Per Cent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Following close upon the sale yesterday by the Lehigh Coal Company of over $6,000,000 bonds in London comes the official announcement of a similar transaction by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. This corporation to-day sold to Brown Brothers & Co. of this city—the American branch of the foreign house that took yesterday's big issue—$1,000,000 collateral trust bonds bearing interest at 4½ per cent. and redeemable in ten years in gold. The bonds are a portion of an authorized issue of $1,500,000, the other $500,000 being reserved for future needs. The bonds are secured by the deposit with the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, as trustee, of securities representing a par value of $8,716,225. The bonds were sold at par and accrued interest, and will no doubt in due time be offered to the public.

Of the money thus raised $500,000 will be used in liquidating the floating indebtedness. The remainder will be expended in improvements that have been delayed until this time on account of the prolonged depression. The return of prosperous times and the easy condition of the money market has, at last, however, prompted the company's business and enabled it to make a loan under highly advantageous terms.

Makers of Fertilizers May Combine.

Plans are in hand for a combination of the companies which make fertilizing phosphates. There are about fifty such companies in the South, equipped to produce five varieties of phosphates. Many of the mills have been idle because of low prices. Competition among themselves has had no more to do with prices than has rivalry in Canada and South America.

The proposition to combine the various domestic interests is to save expenses by working only the best plants with the greatest economy. No increase in prices could be made because of the foreign supply.

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Friday
July 19-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

CONTROL OF CITY NOISES

Province of the Board of Health to Determine the Nuisances.

WHAT RUBBER TIRES MIGHT DO

How Howling Dogs, Rattling Carts, Persistent Piano Players, Clanging Bells, and Some Other Things Can Be Handled.

Livery stable keepers in this city are rapidly substituting rubber tires for those made of steel. This ought to result in a great diminution of unnecessary noises. A rubber-tired hansom hops over the roughest granite pavement with little more noise than the pneumatic tire of a bicycle.

Many of the residents of New-York who own private carriages have equipped them with rubber tires, and others are likely to follow suit, not only because the absence of clatter permits conversation in the carriage, when it was formerly impossible, but also because it decreases the jolting inseparable from rough pavements.

If the only objection to the enforced use of rubber tires on all vehicles which use the streets at night is the slightly increased cost, it is quite possible that the Board of Health may oblige the owners of all "night-hawk" cabs, milk wagons, and other vehicles which make so much rattle and clatter while the vast majority of the inhabitants of the city are asleep to change the tires.

It will be seen from an interview with Mr. Steinert, the attorney for the Health Board, that many things considered necessary might be declared nuisances if a proper remedy can be provided at a reasonable outlay.

Dr. George F. Shrady said recently, in an editorial article in The Medical Record:

"It is unnecessary to allude to the widespread evil effects of noise upon the public health. If the accumulated agony of irritability could find a common voice it would dangerously jar the equilibrium of the public peace."

Other physicians hold that a large part of the nervous disease which is found associated with city life is due as much to the noises which are always consciously or unconsciously hammering on the brain as to the care and worry incidental to the struggle for fame, wealth, or power.

One of the delicate duties of the Health Board is to distinguish between noises which are necessary and harmless and those which are nuisances. It does not matter whether a noise is made in a house or on the street, if it can be shown that its existence is detrimental to the public health or to the well-being of a single person, the Health Board has power to suppress it.

Henry Steinert, the attorney for the Health Department, was asked yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times when a noise was a nuisance and when it was not. Mr. Steinert lay back in his chair, drew his face into its judicial expression, and replied:

"That depends largely upon circumstances. It has been judicially held, for example, that the rattling of iron bars in a dray is a nuisance, whether it occurs during the day or during the night."

"Why are not wholesale milk carts, with 25 or 30 empty cans, which rattle through the streets in the dead of night, nuisances?"

"They may be, if the noise they make is unnecessary, and if the public interest can be served as well by them without so much clanging and rattling. I should say, if it was practicable to put rubber rims around the bottoms of these cans, and if some material could be placed between them which would deaden the sound without adding too much to the expense of the carriage of milk into the city, the noise might fairly be described as a nuisance.

"Speaking generally, many noises are nuisances if they occur during the time when the majority of the population is asleep, or ought to be. The Health Board usually makes these silent hours between 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock the next morning. Take the case of dogs. We have a rule of the board embodied in the Sanitary Code that dogs must not howl at night. If any citizen is disturbed in his rest by a dog he comes to us and makes an affidavit to that effect. Then we serve a notice on the person who is responsible for the dog and his howling. We have three classes of notices. The first is a peremptory order, requiring the nuisance to be abated forthwith. The second gives twenty-four hours' notice, and the third five days. If our notice is disregarded, we either proceed by arresting the proper person or by beginning suit against him. We never proceed by injunction."

"As to cats?" suggested the reporter.

"We could do the same thing in the case of cats, if we could find the owners," replied Mr. Steinert, promptly. "Unfortunately, no one ever seems to know exactly whose cat it is which is doing the most caterwauling on the back fence. And the mischief of it is that the cats do not wait until a sanitary officer has time to identify them."

The beauties of a breed of cats whose vocal cords should be wanting or useless for night promenades were pointed out to Mr. Steinert, and he thought that the next cat show ought to offer a special prize for the finest cat of this type. If dogs can be bred to follow the trail without noise, as bloodhounds and coon dogs are, why should it not be possible to breed cats with the same regard for silence as one of the feline virtues?

"When does piano playing cease to be merely an annoyance and become a nuisance in law?" asked the reporter of Mr. Steinert, who replied:

"Strictly speaking, only when it is persisted in late at night. A family may have a party occasionally, and keep a piano playing until after midnight, and the Health Board will not interfere. If it is played every night, however, after people are supposed to be asleep, it constitutes a nuisance. There are exceptional cases in which sickness happens to be next door where an officer of the Health Board is sent to the piano player to present this fact to him. As a rule, the playing ceases until the sick person either dies or gets well."

The reporter described a case within his personal knowledge. A man who is trying to learn the fiddle practices on that instrument for two or three hours each evening. His répertoire consists partly of simple pieces of classical music and partly of roof-garden ditties. He draws a strong bow, sits at the back window of his residence, and keeps up his flow of notes without faltering. Everything seems all right except the melody, which is invariably from half a note to a note and a half flat. If he practiced scales, the neighbors could stand it, but to hear the Bach-Gounod "Meditation" murdered nightly is too much for them. No matter how sultry the night is, the windows facing on the interior of the block can be heard going down one after another. The reporter asked Mr. Steinert if the neighbors had any case in law against such a person.

Mr. Steinert, who is musical, was deeply affected during the recital of this tale. He replied:

"I sympathize sincerely with those who have to endure the harrowing sounds of those who are learning to play any musical instrument. The case you mention is an extremely aggravated one, but the law provides no remedy. Justice is deaf, as well as blind, when it comes to distinguishing between the music which is a 'concourse of sweet sounds' and music which is not."

"What about church bells, steam whistles, blasting noises, creaking signboards, street-car gongs, the rattle of elevated railway trains, the cries of street vendors, the bleating of sheep in wagons, and all other disagreeable noises?" asked the reporter.

"Church bells cannot be tolled at funerals without a permit, nor at other times if the noise is prejudicial to the health of any human being. We have a law against the use of steam whistles in factories, but have seldom any complaints about them, so that as long as they are not offensively loud or shrill we take no action.

"When blasting noises are necessary to building progress they are permitted, but only when they are made at reasonable hours during the daytime. A citizen who has a creaking signboard might be required to oil its hinges. Street-car gongs and bells should be used discreetly by those who have to use them late at night or very early in the morning.

"I think there is an Aldermanic ordinance against cries by street vendors. If there were a general complaint by residents along the streets through which sheep or calves are driven to the slaughter houses during sleeping hours I think the courts might declare such noises to be a nuisance and order them to be abated. The Health Board of the City of New-York has extraordinary powers, but it has to use them with judgment and discretion. You remember, it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but not to use it like a giant. That is our case exactly, and I think the public understands it. We usually find it reasonable and ready to comply with the law, and we meet with very little resistance. Our duties as protectors of the public health and comfort are frankly recognized in all parts of the city."

Gen. Emmons Clark, the Secretary of the Health Board, who has been prominently connected with it since it was established, in 1866, was asked to name some of the improvements effected by the board within his memory.

"It would take a page of The New-York Times," Gen. Clark replied, "to give you even an outline of them. I remember when slaughter houses were scattered all through the city, instead of being confined to ten or twelve abattoirs on the river fronts, as they are to-day.

"In those days the cattle were driven through the streets and slaughtered in a barbarous manner, with the children from the tenement houses looking in at the doors and the blood from the animals flowing down the street gutters. That was common only twenty-five years ago.

"We had a great controversy over the unnecessary ringing of church bells twenty years ago, and to-day most of the churches are built without bells. We used to have iron rattling in carts all the day long. Now it is conveyed through the streets mostly at night, with soft packing between the bars, which renders the carriage of it almost noiseless.

"When I think of all the offensive sounds, smells, and sights which citizens of New-York endured thirty years ago without murmuring, I feel as if I live in a different city. Nearly all these reforms were accomplished more by tact than by threats of legal proceedings.

"We have found by experience that a courteous Sanitary Inspector can get a citizen to remove any nuisance which interferes with the health or comfort of his neighbors merely by pointing out that the evil exists, and that it causes discomfort. I think the citizens of New-York are the most good-natured and the most reasonable in the world.

"Whenever there is a case of sickness next door to a piano in constant practice, all we have to do is to tell the owner of the piano. A little tact will accomplish wonders in such cases."

With rubber tires upon the wheels of all carriages and light wagons, perfect joints in all street-car roads, felt packing between the rails and ties and between the ties and girders of the elevated railroads, the night and day noises in New-York City would be reduced to at least one-half of what they are at present.

ACTRESSES PLAY FOR WOMEN

Howells's "Mouse Trap" Produced by the Professional League—Miss Dix the Deceitful Willis.

Shriek upon shriek echoed through the hall of the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon, and if they had reached the ears of a stray policeman he would not have had a moment's doubt that not "only was some one being killed," as Mrs. Roberts expresses it, "but that two or three some ones were undergoing most frightful tortures."

But no one was in danger or in torture. The league was giving Howells's little farce, "The Mouse Trap," and quite outdoing itself in spontaneous fun. Facetious people might say that nothing more appropriate could be undertaken by an organization of women, but however that may be the startling "mouse-fear" shrieks from the women in the play caused the most delightful cold chills to creep over the sympathetic women in the audience.

The league members are somewhat migratory, consequently the play was preceded by an apology. The cast had been changed and changed again, and any mishaps there might be were to be excused on that account. Also, the little daughter of Mrs. Wood (Miss Marguerite St. John) had met with an accident while riding her bicycle, and Mrs. Wood, who was to have had charge of the play, was unable to be present. All this Mrs. Glendenning explained. The cast was as follows:

Mrs. Somers, a young widow	Miss Clara Thropp
Mrs. Roberts	Mme. Cottrlly
Mrs. Bemis	Mrs. Nellie Yale Nelson
Mrs. Miller	Mrs. Clara Glendinning
Mrs. Curwen	Miss Pauline Willard
Jane	Miss Ella Guthridge
Willis Campbell	Miss Lillian Dix

The men in the league plays always create a great deal of interest, and Miss Dix was charming yesterday as Mr. Campbell.

"Who is that man, anyway?" asked a woman in the audience, who was deceived by Miss Dix's very natural-looking mustache.

"We never allow men at the league," answered the member interrogated, with pride. "That was Miss Dix."

"Miss Dix took the part, not at the eleventh hour, but the eleventh minute," said Miss La Verne, who was to have been the fainting Willis.

Perhaps the lack of preparation by some of the performers gave spontaneity to the action, for there was very little that could have been improved upon.

Miss Thropp, as Mrs. Somers, upon the highest and smallest table of all, argued and wept in a most fetching manner; Miss Willard, as Mrs. Curwen, on another small table, was pretty enough to bring a pang of jealousy to the heart of the charming widow; Miss Guthridge, in white cap and apron, was a delightful little maid; Mme. Cottrelly, as Mrs. Roberts, directed the screams with much judgment, and the chorus of screams were something once heard never to be forgotten. The deceitful Willis, in the midst of it all, put his fingers in his ears and played and acted in a most natural fashion.

At the close the company was called before the curtain, and when Mr. Campbell was missed there were loud calls of "Dix!" "Dix!" But Miss Dix was modest, and had retired to upper regions to divest herself of the character and costume of Mr. Campbell.

Then the women in the audience began to talk about their experiences with mice.

"I had a dream once," said one woman, "and I thought a mouse had run up my dress to my waist. I couldn't drive it away, and I screamed. I suppose it was a nightmare."

"A rat ran over my foot in Chicago," said another woman, "and frightened me so I don't know whether I screamed or not."

"Oh, we killed a rat in our hotel in Boston," said Mrs. Glendinning, nonchalantly. "It is a funny thing, but I am not afraid of a mouse at all."

Nevertheless, Mrs. Glendinning's screams were a part of the artistic work of the play.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE

The Religious Schools at Both Places Will Close To-day.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 18.—At the School of Methods of the New-Jersey Sunday School Association to-day, the topics discussed were "The Fall of Jericho," "The Primary Class Without a Separate Room," "Little Things, and How They Can Brighten the School Work," "Caleb's Reward," and "The Cities of Refuge." The lecturers were Mrs. J. W. Barnes of Newark, Mrs. T. Earle Budd of Waterbury, Mrs. Harlow of Lowell, the Rev. J. C. Russell of Camden, Miss Minnie V. Clark of East Orange, and the Rev. J. M. Fergusson of Trenton. The school will close to-morrow.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 18.—Examinations were in order to-day in the several departments in the Ocean Grove Sunday School and Chautauqua Assembly. The topic discussed at the round table was "Chautauqua Protest." In the evening Bishop John P. Newman, who was Gen. Grant's pastor, lectured on "The March of Civilization." The assembly will break up to-morrow.

Gathered for New-York City.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The feature of the July number of Consular reports of the Department of State is a series of reports on "tenement houses in foreign cities." They were gathered at the request of the New-York City authorities, who wished to use them in the formation of tenement-house regulations for the city. The number also contains several interesting commercial reports from various parts of the world.

BAPTISTS IN BALTIMORE

Opening of the Convention of the Young People's Union.

TEN THOUSAND IN THE GREAT TENT

Eloquent Addresses of Welcome Made to the Delegates—Subjects Discussed at the Three Meetings.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The delegates and visitors to the fifth International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America continued to arrive throughout the night and early morning hours until, at 10 o'clock, there were 10,000 congregated in the mammoth tent situated at the Madison Avenue entrance to Druid Hill Park.

The interior of the big tent presented a gay appearance, with myriads of American flags, Baptist Union flags, and English flags hanging from every post and pole in the place. Across the entire front of the choir gallery is a broad piece of each of the four colors that were selected to represent the four sections into which the international work of the union is divided—green for the South, red for Canada, blue for the States west of the Mississippi, and gold for those east of the Mississippi. From the top of a large pole just in front of the main stand scores of ribbons of these colors were festooned down to the speakers' rostrum.

An enormous chart containing a list of 205 schools and colleges in this country that are controlled by the Baptist Church occupies a conspicuous position over the choir stand, while just in front of it is suspended another large chart showing the home reading courses that are carried on by the union.

The platform from which the speakers addressed the audience has a capacity of 200 persons. These seats were occupied by ministers. Back of this platform six tiers of seats gave accommodation to a chorus of 500 voices and an orchestra of fifty pieces. The chairs in the main auditorium are arranged in theatre fashion, giving those seated in the rear a chance to see and hear what is going on. A 1,500-pound bell, which had been placed at the main entrance of the tent began to emit its musical sounds as the hour of 10 o'clock drew near. It was a signal to all loiterers that the convention was about to be called to order. A rush was made for the few unoccupied chairs in the rear of the tent. With every seat filled, the throng overflowed into the aisles and lined up around the sides of the tent, the flaps of which were rolled up for the benefit of the multitude outside. Hundreds who were not possessed of badges or credentials formed an outside fringe for the immense gathering within.

Devotional exercises were led by the Rev. C. A. Hobbs, D. D., of Delavan, Wis. His reference to the warm hearts and warmer sun of the Southern city elicited the first applause. The heat was almost stifling, and every person vigorously wielded a fan for the little comfort that could be extracted therefrom. As Dr. Hobbs declared the convention open for business a late delegation from Wisconsin marched into the tent and down the side aisles singing "Maryland, My Maryland."

A welcome song, dedicated to the young Baptists by Prof. John G. Robinson, was sung by a choir of 500 voices, under the direction of Prof. Harry W. Porter. This was followed by an address of Prof. John H. Chapman, in which he congratulated the local committees on the excellent arrangements that had been made for the entertainment of the Baptists. He said in part:

To those who question the growth of the young people in usefulness, we point to the increasing thousand studying the Christian-culture courses, filling their minds with Gospel truth, enlightening them in the history of the denomination we love, and informing them as to the missionary work of the past, and the establishment of the great enterprises that it will soon become their duty to foster and maintain. In every line of effort our strength is increasing, and will continue to increase as our union continues to grow in efficiency, until we have come to count our former opponents as our warmest friends.

The whole world has opened its eyes wide in astonishment at the evidence that has been given it that there are more people whose hearts are deeply interested in religion than even our most earnest Christian people would have dared to have claimed a few years ago. The great meeting in Boston is one of the best arguments that could be given to a skeptic or to a pessimist. The stone that was cut out of the mountain without hands is already assuming proportions that speak of the final fulfillment of the prophecy.

This meeting, representing as it does the crystallized convictions of the truly united body, means more, as a sign of the advancement of God's kingdom, than the larger meeting could. The world sins always needed, as she needs to-day, the sturdiness of character produced by well-rounded convictions of essential truth. This organization stands for the development of that character in the soldiers of the cross; it stands for the advance guard of the Christian army; it stands for absolute loyalty to the word of God; for absolute obedience to His word, and for enlightened membership in our denomination of men and women who shall be always ready to give a reason for the hope that is in them, and, having such a reason, they will not be easily turned aside from their loyalty to truth. Our hearts will go out no less in love to all Christians because of our Baptist convictions, but, instead of going back to where they are, that we may have their fellowship, we shall joyfully beckon them on to where we stand, and, sure as the sun shines over our heads, they are coming.

On behalf of the churches of Baltimore, Eugene Levering made an address of welcome, in which he said that no convention of equal importance had ever been held here.

In the absence of Gov. Brown, Mayor F. C. Latroöe officially welcomed the visitors, and tendered them everything within the confines of the State. The audience joined the choir in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The Rev. H. M. Wharton, D. D., pastor of Brantly Baptist Church, made an eloquent address of welcome on behalf of the Baptist Young People's Societies. Noting the perspiring crowd and its vain efforts to appear contented, he assured the hosts that Baltimore was unlike a New-York Sunday—it was not dry. The speaker's statement that the Baptists believed in an everlasting separation of Church and State was applauded, and when he added that the Baptist does not believe in the red hat, but does believe in the little red schoolhouse, the audience cheered again and again. Dr. Wharton concluded his address by singing three verses of an original hymn of welcome.

After the choir had sung "Blest be the Tie," the Rev. Dr. L. M. S. Haynes, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., responded to the addresses of welcome on behalf of the Board of Managers and the delegates. He created a roar of applause and laughter in complimenting the women, who were present in large numbers, on their untiring energy. His peroration was: "God made earth, then rested; then made man, and rested; then made women, and neither God nor man has had a chance to rest since."

The annual report of the Board of Managers was presented by the Rev. Dr. Frank L. Wilkins, D. D., General Secretary of the union. Addresses were made on "Culture for Service," by the Rev. O. C. S. Wallace of Toronto, Ontario, and on "The Junior Society, the Hope of the Movement," by the Rev. Roland D. Grant of Portland, Oregon. The convention took a recess at 12:30 until 2:15 P. M.

Many of the delegates sauntered into Druid Hill Park with a box or basket of luncheon, and regaled themselves under the big trees and along the shady banks of the lake. The tent was again crowded when the afternoon session was opened. A number of electric fans had been put in position about the tent during the recess, but they afforded little relief from the intense heat. Many of the male delegates discarded coat and vest as they resumed their seats.

The session began with a praise service led by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Roberts of Burlington, Vt. Frank Harvie Smith of Brooklyn presided. The Rev. Frederick L. Anderson of Rochester, N. Y., made an address on "Money and the Kingdom." This was followed by an open parliament on systematic and proportionate giving, which was conducted by the Rev. E. E. Chivers of New-York City. The discussion was general and very interesting.

In the evening another great meeting was held in the tent.

TO DISCOMMODE SUPT. PERRY

The Action of the Capitol Commission at a Session Which Lasted Nearly Ten Hours Yesterday.

ALBANY, July 18.—With a brief intermission for luncheon, the Capitol Commission held a session lasting from 9:30 o'clock this morning until 7 o'clock this evening. The time was given up to scrutinizing the names of persons urged for appointment on the Capitol construction, under the $400,000 which the Aldridge Republican machine has to expend before the contract work goes into effect. Never have the reins been drawn so tightly, even laborers and tool boys being required to have strong political indorsement of the right stamp. As a result of to-day's labors, 175 men were appointed, swelling the total to 600.

Action was also taken to divest ex-Commissioner Perry of every bit of power. Under the law he is to continue as Superintendent. Nothing is said of a deputy, so, to get around the law, Harry Stevens, one of Superintendent Aldridge's Syracuse workers, was appointed general foreman. To further hamper Mr. Perry, Col. L. V. S. Matteson of Oswego was made foreman of laborers. It was Col. Matteson who proved to be so valuable a witness against Mr. Perry at the investigations by the Republican Legislature last Winter.

The State Canals, the Capitol Construction, and the Capitol Maintenance Departments are all now in the complete control of the Platt machine. The Capitol Commission consists of Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Platt, engineer; Adams, Superintendent of Public Works; Aldridge, Ira M. Hedges, and Archimedes Russel.

SAFE CITY FOR SNEAK THIEVES

MANY ROBBERIES, BUT FEW ARRESTS IN BROOKLYN.

"The Whole Police Force Is Upset," a Detective Says—The Detective Bureau Abolished.

The Brooklyn police do not seem to be able to cope with the industrious sneak thieves who work with such success in the City of Churches. What the cause is does not appear, although one of the police officers said that, owing to the position taken by Commissioner Welles, in shaking up the department, the men had all they could do in guessing what might next be expected.

The members of the Detective Bureau, or rather what was the Detective Bureau up to yesterday, when it was abolished, seem to be very ill at ease. They fear they will have to don the blue uniform with brass buttons, and act as Desk Sergeants.

"The whole police force is upset," said one of the detectives.

Frank A. Brockway, the aged newspaper man who chased two thieves Wednesday over a mile, and captured one of them, said:

"I chased these two men through Willoughby Avenue, Hall Street, Myrtle Avenue, Ryerson Street, Park Avenue, and Grand Avenue, and in that entire distance I never saw a policeman. After I captured one of the thieves, I had to hold him while a small boy went in search of a policeman."

George Graf of 121 Evergreen Avenue, whose flat was robbed Wednesday, called on Police Commissioner Welles yesterday and asked that better police protection be afforded the residents. He said that the neighborhood where he lived was infested with a gang of thieves, and that, although their doings were daily chronicled, yet the police did not seem to do anything.

"If something is not done at once toward giving us better police protection," said Mr. Graf, "I shall get up a petition asking for some action to give us relief. I am sure every body in the vicinity will sign it."

The cases of robbery and theft reported yesterday were as follows:

George Graf, 121 Evergreen Avenue, clothing and cash stolen; value, $75.

Mrs. Henry Bock, 147 Montague Street; jewelry, valued at $150.

W. Goldman, jeweler, 1,404 Broadway; gold watch stolen; $60.

Mrs. Conklin, 209 Ralph Avenue; jewelry and clothing, valued at $80.

E. E. Connell, 138 Patchen Avenue; robbed of a gold watch.

William Schnelle, 1,293 Broadway; cigars and liquor stolen.

Hugh Boyd, 171 Amity Street; jewelry and silverware valued at $125.

David Folkhart, jeweler, 26 Hoyt Street; three gold watches and nineteen rings stolen from show window.

Every day there appears to be about the same number of robberies, but when the police are spoken to regarding the number of thefts, they say that the "burglaries" committed in Brooklyn are very few. The residents do not make any distinction between "burglary" and robbery.

A NEW RAPID-FIRE GUN

It Uses Regular Ammunition in the Ordinary Government Cases.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 18.—The invention of a new rapid-fire gun has been achieved by E. G. Parkhurst of this city, who has been identified in a leading way with rapid-fire gun manufacture here for twenty years.

The problem that has commanded Mr. Parkhurst's attention chiefly in developing the arm which he has invented is the transportation and distribution of ammunition on the field in actual warfare. No rapid-fire bullet machine gun has yet been placed before military examining boards that could use the ammunition furnished by the Government in the original cases or packages. In every instance it has been necessary to arrange the ammunition in form for use by the gun under examination. The waste of time in action by this process would be enormous.

The invention of Mr. Parkhurst has solved this problem, a rapid-fire arm having been produced which will receive and discharge the ammunition from the original cases. One thousand rounds of ammunition have been fired from this new arm with complete success. It can be fired with greater rapidity than the gattling, the regular ammunition of the Government being used. Up to the present time no patents have been applied for by the inventor. In consequence no description can be given of the gun. Mr. Parkhurst has been at work for years on the problems involved in firing ammunition from the packages or cases in which it is transported by army trains.

LIEUT. COL. PURRINGTON RETIRED

Promotions in the Seventh Cavalry That Will Result.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Lieut. Col. George A. Purrington of the Third Cavalry, was to-day placed on the retired list of the army on account of disability.

Col. Purrington was born in Ohio, and appointed to the army as captain of the Ninth Cavalry from that State in July, 1866. He was in the volunteer service from 1861 to 1864, when he was mustered out as Lieutenant Colonel. He was brevetted three times for gallant services in the battles of the Wilderness, Winchester, and Cedar Creek.

The retirement of this officer promotes Major S. M. Whiteside, Seventh Cavalry, to Lieutenant Colonel Seventh Cavalry; Capt. J. E. Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry, to be Major Seventh Cavalry; Lieut. L. S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry, to be Captain Seventh Cavalry, and Second Lieut. S. P. Vestal of the Fifth Cavalry to be First Lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry.

Robber in a Telephone Exchange.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 18.—Telephone Exchange Operator George Hoffman had an experience with a burglar in the office early this morning. A stranger entered the exchange about 5 o'clock and asked Hoffman to call a subscriber. While at the instrument the man approached unobserved and struck the operator in the neck.

When Hoffman recovered he saw the man searching the desk in the manager's office. He seized a bottle, intending to use it as a club. He was seen by the burglar, who aimed a revolver and ordered him to stand in a corner, which he did.

After the stranger had taken a small amount of change he went away. Hoffman notified the telephone manager, but it was some time before the police were informed. The robber has not been arrested. It is thought he was a follower of Irwin's Circus, which has been in New-Rochelle.

WATER SET AT DIGGING

Caissons Sunk Through Stiff Soil for Massive Foundations.

PREHISTORIC RELICS BROUGHT UP

Mr. Washington Believes a Mastodon's Bones Were Found at Exchange Place and Broad Street.

Hundreds of civil engineers, builders, and real estate dealers, interested in modern devices for securing safe foundations for high buildings, went yesterday to the lots on the southwest corner of Exchange Place and Broad Street, where a sixteen-story business structure is to be erected for the John Taylor Johnston estate, at a cost, for the building, of $800,000.

Interest in the foundation work was excited by invitations from the Hydraulic Construction Company, which has adapted an invention in hydromechanics, tested in the Southern States and at Long Branch in the sinking of iron piles for pier and other foundations, to the sinking of caissons through stiff, quicksandy soil, to foundation rock, for the building of the base supports of heavy, modern structures. While the plan rivals pneumatic devices for the first time in this city,

The Building That Stood 200 Years Ago on the Site Where the 16-Story Building Is to be Erected.

not a doubt exists of its practicability. The economic question is met by the assertion that the work will be completed in fifty working days, against six months by the pneumatic system.

The principle is water jets on the cutting edge of the caisson and weight on the top of it against exhaustion, and descent forced by the air column and added weight.

The caissons for the Johnston Building vary from six to thirteen feet in diameter. Taking one of the largest, when it is in position for sinking, iron weights to the amount of thirty tons are stacked on beams crossing its top. At the base, or cutting edge, are bolted hollow castings, in which are water jets one-eighth of an inch in diameter, supplied by pipes let in the outside of the caisson. When water, with a pressure of from 25 to 150 pounds a square inch, is turned on, the 1,000 jets cut at the circumference of the caisson cylinder a downward earth sheath, into which the caisson sinks by the force exercised by the tremendous weight on its top. When the caisson reaches foundation rock the core of earth, &c., in it, is excavated and the void thus created receives a concrete bottom and a masonry filling.

In time oxidization destroys the boiler plates of the caisson cylinder, which have not had any part in the support of the building.

Of those who received the visitors and exhibited the process were the inventor, William D'H. Washington, General Manager of the company; John Bogart, H. W. Brinckerhoff, and George W. McNulty of the American Society of Civil Engineers; James B. Baker, the architect, and Charles T. Wills, the builder.

It had been so arranged that caissons were in every stage of the process of sinking, from sections not riveted together to cylinders sunk to bedrock. The interesting one was that placed in position for sinking, weighted with its thirty tons of iron, and equipped with the hydraulic devices for cutting through the stiff, clayey foundation soil. These were the attachments to the heavy force pumps, the carefully regulated faucets, and the pipes connecting them with the jets on the cutting edge of the cylinder. At a whistle signal from a foreman the pump was started, and the water turned on. Immediately, the thirteen-foot cylinder began to sink steadily, but with rapidity variegious in the circumstances. At a signal the pump stopped, and a gauge was applied to determine if the cylinder was plumb. This ascertained satisfactorily the pump was started again, and so on until the caisson was sunk to the level of the foundation, when riveting added to it the length of cylinder necessary to reach foundation rock. The torrents of water poured through the cutting jets escaped by the point of least resistance, outside the cylinder, and made a muddy stream through a canal to the Broad Street sewer.

Several cylinders that had been sunk to the required depth, about forty feet, were being excavated, and the soil that came up in the buckets was generally a stiff, bluish clay, or sandy, or mixed with gravel or boulders. It was closely examined from time to time, because interesting relics had been found.

"I believe," said Mr. Washington, "that one cylinder cut through the remains of a prehistoric animal. This, however, must be determined by scientists. What was pronounced to be a part of the vertebral column of a mastodon was excavated in the cave of a caisson, and it was sent to the Smithsonian Institution, with a number of bones, apparently human. Thus the cylinders cut through several trunks of trees, buried apparently in prehistoric times, and a plank which may be identified know said was a relic of the great fire of 1835, although that fire was stopped by blowing up a house on the other side of Broad Street.

"We have put down in all forty-four caissons in fifty working days, and expect to have the work done well within the time. The bed rock on which we sink is nearly level, and there is no 'angle of danger.' When a caisson sinks on rock that is not hard the bed is chipped to level, and when the rock is unsatisfactory it is cut to where it is safe.

"The cylinders have such force that they have cut through boulders, but we get rid of boulders by forcing a pipe down and introducing water, which makes a cavity, into which the boulder finds exit out of the course of the cylinder. We have had few hitches in the work. One was caused by a neglected plank, which was left after the supports of a cylinder had been taken away.

"The total weight on the foundations will be about 30,000 tons, varying from 342 to 1,044 tons for each column, and the cylinders are proportioned to give a pressure of about 13½ tons a square foot on the brickwork, and about 15 tons a square foot on rock."

The Johnston Building is to include the Pinkerton Building, which yet stands at Exchange Place and New Street. It will be taken down when the rest of the new building is almost completed.

The site of the Johnston Building was once a marsh bordering on an inlet, and Exchange Place at this point was called Verlettenberg Hill, or Flotten Banck, its eastern continuation across Broad Street being Garden Street. Through Broad Street at one time ran a canal called the Heeren Gracht, and Beaver Street was a ditch all "in the Towne of Wambados or New-Amsterdam," and a centre of proscribed nuisances—the tanneries—with houses in ultra-Dutch style and gardens, the structures neat, high peaked, and with gables toward the street and hard by the city wall, the Lingel, a row of palisades. This was 230 years ago, or a quarter of a century before the site of the Johnson Building was included in the South or First Ward.

A Washington Bank Closes Its Doors.

EVERETT, Washington, July 18.—The Puget Sound National Bank has closed its doors by order of the Board of Directors. The cause of the failure is that for the last three days depositors have been quietly withdrawing their money. The officers have prepared a statement of the bank's assets and liabilities to send to the Controller. The statement will not be made public at present.

BURIED UNDER FALLING EARTH

Two Men Killed and One Fatally Injured by the Cave-in of a Sewer Excavation in Harrison, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—Two men were killed, one fatally injured, and two others frightfully maimed by the cave-in of 400 tons of earth in a sewer excavation at Harrison at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. The dead are:

RYAN, DENNIS, forty years old, of Bowery Street, Newark.

VILLAUDE, GEORGE, thirty-eight years old, of 60 River Street, Newark.

The injured are:

BRENNAN, THOMAS, fifty years old; cut about the body; taken to the hospital.

LARRADY, JAMES, nineteen years old, of Monroe Street; scalp cut, left arm broken; taken to the hospital.

McDONALD, JAMES, forty years old, of 72 Bowery Street, Newark; both legs broken and internally injured; taken to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark; will die.

The killed and injured men were working twelve feet below the surface in a sewer on Jersey Street, near Fourth. They were with sixteen others. The work was in the care of Contractor Thomas J. Renan of this city. The sides of the excavation had been improperly braced this morning, and last night's rain had undermined them. Without warning 400 tons of earth gave way, carrying down bracing timbers and rock upon the laborers. Eleven of the men were saved from death by a shelf formed by the timbers.

Ryan and Villaude were buried out of sight. McDonald was buried head foremost in the dirt and pinioned down by planks. Larrady and Brennan had their heads above the surface.

The ambulance corps of the Second Precinct was called to the scene, and, with the rescued laborers, began digging out the bodies. McDonald was pulled out unconscious, but revived. It was seen that he could not live, and he was hastened off to the hospital. It was 4:30 o'clock when Larrady and Brennan were extricated, and half an hour later before the crushed and dead bodies of Ryan and Villaude were brought to the surface.

GOLD SHIPMENT TO CANADA

MONTREAL BANK WISHED TO STRENGTHEN ITS RESERVE FUND.

Difference of Opinion Respecting Value of Foreign Exchange Leads to a Small Export Shipment.

Gold to the amount of $75,000 was taken from the Sub-Treasury yesterday by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. An order for that amount came from the Montreal branch of the bank, which wished to strengthen its reserve as a means of dissipating the uneasiness caused by the recent financial excitement there. Bankers regarded the shipment approvingly, since so much could be accomplished with so little actual specie increase.

Difference of opinion regarding the value of foreign exchange led Nesslage, Colgate & Co., the bullion dealers, who have recently drawn gold in driblets from the Treasury reserve, to engage $100,000 for shipment by the Etruria to-morrow. The firm will thus have shipped $250,000 this week, in addition to the same sum last week. This accounts in the main for the decrease in the reserve reported from Washington. The reserve still stands at about $106,700,000, with losses of $175,000 to Canada this week, Nesslage, Colgate & Company's shipments drew on the reserve only lightly, because gold bullion was placed by the firm in the Assay Office for more than one-half the coin taken from the Sub-Treasury.

On account, also, of the differences regarding the value of foreign exchange bills, W. H. Crossman & Brother, coffee importers, sent to the Sub-Treasury yesterday information that gold might be needed for shipment to-morrow, to enable the firm to remit in settlement of a large account in Europe. It was understood that as much as $750,000 might be needed. George W. Crossman, when asked about the matter, said that, whether the firm would ship gold or buy bills would depend wholly on rates of exchange. He thought posted rates above the specie value. The firm would buy bills if it could get them as cheaply as gold. This question will be decided to-day.

Syndicate prices for bills have been $4.90 plus brokerage equal to $1 per £1,000. Yesterday the premium was dropped, bills being offered at $4.90 flat. This price is said to be about as low as syndicate houses think bills can be sold. The syndicate has not been disturbed by the small losses to the reserve, which were hardly avoidable and of little account, nor has it modified its purpose to protect the reserve against serious encroachment. Mr. Bacon of Drexel, Morgan & Co., speaking yesterday upon this subject, said:

"The shipments made or threatened are hardly worth attention. Whether noteworthy exports will be made depends almost entirely upon the amount of American products, cereals, &c., sent abroad. Good crops and a foreign demand, at prices which will result in large exports, will obviate the necessity of sending gold to settlement of accounts. By September, and even in August, the turn in the balance naturally comes. It has with one or two exceptions in the last five years, and though no man can predict the wind and weather weeks ahead, I am not fearful that American exports will not be sufficient in amount to prevent gold exports.

"The exchange market is bare of bills and, though a good demand exists, it has, I think, rather fallen off. During the fortnight covering the end of June and beginning of July the demand is exceptionally brisk because of coupon payments abroad and settlements, but that period was passed over. The syndicate will, as originally announced, do all in its power to furnish exchange, and is doing so now. Rates are high, necessarily, and the syndicate would be as pleased to see them lower, I am sure, as anybody else, I can see no cause for any disturbance."

GANG OF BOY BURGLARS IN NEWARK

A Number of Them Arrested by the Police Yesterday Morning.

NEWARK, N. J., July 18.—The police in the hill section of this city for some time past have had complaints made to them nearly every day that a gang of burglars was operating in that part of the city. An investigation was made, but it was not until last night that they secured any clue to the culprits.

It was learned that a gang of boys was always seen in the vicinity of places robbed just before the robberies were discovered. The boys were recognized, and the same ones always appeared. This morning the police arrested John Thompson, twelve years old, of 166 Norfolk Street; Michael Reynolds, the same age, of Newark Avenue; his brother, Thomas Reynolds, nine years of age, and locked them up on the charge of breaking and entering houses. John Healey, twelve years of age, of 256 Norfolk Street, another supposed member of the gang, was paroled in the custody of his mother to await trial.

One of the boys made a confession and implicated several others. The police are looking for these boys now. Thompson was the leader of the gang. He and the elder Reynolds boy would break windows and would then help the younger Reynolds in through the opening made. When he was on the inside he would open the door and then the gang got to work.

The police were also informed by the boy who confessed that it was the intention of the gang to rob the sporting store of Edward Corts, on South Orange Avenue, to-night. The plans had already been laid and revolvers and knives were to have been taken from the store. The boy said the gang was going to use these to go on a Wild West expedition.

Military Cadets Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Cadet appointments have been made to the West Point Military Academy as follows: Wayne McJ. Walker, Butler, Penn., (Twenty-fifth Congressional District,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Speculation Extremely Dull and Uninteresting.

ANOTHER DRIVE AT THE INDUSTRIALS

Under Cover of Which the Bears Attempt to Buy Back the Grangers—Railway List Firm—Possibility of Further Gold Exports.

THURSDAY P. M.

There was little that was interesting in to-day's stock market. The bear combination sold some of the industrial stocks in the early trading, then bought them back, and in the last hour put them out again. Their operations bore strong resemblance to "washing," the evident object being to cause depression without the loss of any material amount of stock. While the industrials were at their weakest, the Grangers were strong on covering by the bear cliques. It is estimated that upward of 15,000 shares of St. Paul and Burlington were covered during the day.

Sugar and Chicago Gas were the active industrials, and at the close the former was down ⅛ and the latter ½. Chicago Gas moved between 53⅝ and 54, and closed at 53⅝. Director Doane of the company says that the earnings of the company since Jan. 1 have been at a rate equivalent to 5 per cent. on the stock. He is also quoted as saying that there has not been a suggestion of a receivership, as there has been no ground or necessity for it, all the companies in the combination having met their obligations promptly. He is non-committal concerning the dividend, pointing out that the Directors have been enjoined from paying one, and adding that no Director would encourage an illegal payment. The stock, in his opinion, would be worth 30 points more intrinsically if no dividend were paid for five years to come. Tennessee Coal and Iron was irregular, and at the close was 1⅛ points down. Leather preferred was also heavy, its net loss being 1¾ points. It is intimated that additional stock is to be issued. Other industrials were without feature.

The railway list ruled firm on a limited volume of business. The Grangers closed at fractional gains. Telegrams from the agricultural districts reported perfect weather conditions for the crops. The coal stocks were less active than usual, but were firm. The low-priced specialties, such as Wheeling and Lake Erie, Lake Erie and Western, Kansas and Texas preferred, Southern and Missouri Pacific, held their own, in many cases scoring fractional advances. There was talk of further gold shipments, but it had little influence. A coffee house is said to be ready to ship a million sold on Saturday, unless it is supplied with bills at slightly lower rates than those prevailing. The house argues that it is able to sell bills at present rates and ship the gold to meet them, the operation netting a profit.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was unchanged as to general features, the demand being small and the supply good. Rates were at 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand, and some transactions were made at quoted figures. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3½@4½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $91,706,678, and the balances were $5,811,413. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $791,744.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short bills, 9-16 per cent., and three months' bills, 9-16 @⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89@$4.89¼ for 60-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90@$4.90⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.88½@$4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅜. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,483,461
Imports for the same period	21,508,433
Net exports	$11,975,028
Net exports to date, 1894	$59,705,512
Net exports to date, 1893	60,009,073
Net exports to date, 1892	39,498,343

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1¼
Bay State Gas	3½
Evansville & Terre Haute	1½
Iowa Central pf	2
Lake Shore	1
St. Paul & Omaha pf	¾

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	1⅜
Consolidated Gas	1
Denver & Rio Grande	1
Illinois Steel	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	1⅜
Minnesota Iron	1¾
New-Jersey Central	⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¾
U. S. Leather	⅞
U. S. Leather pf	1¾
Wheeling & L. E. pf	⅞

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅜, to 10¾; Union Pacific, ¼, to 13½; Reading, ⅛, to 9⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 60½. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 57⅝; New-York Central, ⅛, to 103; Southern, ⅜, to 14⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, ⅜, to 21½; Erie, ¼, to 10¼, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 69⅜. Southern preferred sold at 42⅜, Wabash preferred at 20, Kansas and Texas at 18⅝, Erie second consols at 68½, and Illinois Central at 100½. British consols were ⅛ lower for money, at 107 7-16, and 1-16 for the account, at 107½.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £53,533 in the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.09 per cent., is now 58.42 per cent., against an advance from 45.91 per cent. to 46.06 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £57,000.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f. 22½c. for the account, and exchange on London at 25f. 15½c. for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 7,917,500f. in gold and 672,000f. in silver.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 39 pfennigs for 90-day bills. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 11,628,000 marks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	147½	147½	147½	147½	147	150	30
American Cotton Oil	25½	25½	25¼	25½	25	26	1,025
*American Sugar Refining	110½	111	108⅞	109½	109	109¾	39,063
*American Sugar Refining pf	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¾	99¼	100	1
American Tel. & Cable Co	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95	98	145
American Tobacco	109¼	109⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	109	3,354
Atch., Top. & S. F., 1st in. pd.	10⅜	10⅜	10	10	10	10⅜	1,718
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	1¼	225
*Bay State Gas	21	21½	21	21	19¾	21½	200
Boston Air Line pf	105	105	105	105	104½	...	95
Canada Southern	53⅜	54	53⅜	54	53⅜	54⅜	1,310
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21½	480
Chicago Gas	53¾	53⅝	51⅝	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	42,155
Chicago & Alton	160	160	160	160	157	161	144
Chicago & Alton pf	170	170	170	170	170	...	13
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54	55	54	55	55	56	200
Chicago & Northwestern	98¾	99½	98¾	99	99⅛	99¼	2,277
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86¼	86¾	86	86⅛	86⅜	86½	16,550
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68⅜	68¾	68¼	68½	68⅜	68½	12,760
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	71⅜	72¼	71¾	72	71⅝	72	2,700
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39	39	36⅞	38⅜	38½	39	375
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	93	93	93	93	93	94	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25⅝	100
Consolidated Gas Company	141	141	140	140	137	139½	925
Delaware & Hudson	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	129⅞	130½	101
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	14¾	14¾	15¼	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	47	47½	105
Detroit Gas	30½	30½	29½	30¼	30¼	30½	700
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20⅞	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅝	2,249
Evansville & Terre Haute	42½	42½	41½	41½	38	42	300
General Electric	36½	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	36⅝	2,375
Illinois Steel Co	70¾	72	70	72	71½	72	950
Iowa Central	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11	900
Iowa Central pf	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35½	35	37	450
Lake Erie & Western	26¾	27	26½	26¾	26¾	27	3,800
Lake Erie & Western pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	85	280
Lake Shore	150½	151	150½	151	150	151	630
*Long Island Traction	10	10	10	10	10	10⅜	20
*Long Island Trac., 1st in. pd.	15	15	15	15	15	15⅜	463
Louisville & Nashville	50½	51½	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	1,190
Manhattan Consolidated	112	112	112	112	111¾	112	110
Minn. & St. Louis	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	20¾	21¾	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	47	47	46⅞	46⅞	46½	47	200
Minnesota Iron	62½	62½	62	62	61	63	400
Missouri Pacific	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅞	1,015
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18	18	18	18	17⅝	18⅛	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	37¼	38¼	37	37	36⅞	37	2,470
Mobile & Ohio	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	24½	225
*National Lead Company	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼	35	200
National Linseed Oil	28	28	28	28	28	28½	50
New-Jersey Central	101	101¾	101	101	100¾	101½	400
New-York Central	101	101	101	101	101	103⅜	280
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	16½	16½	16½	16½	16¼	17	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	10	10	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	1,850
New-York, Sus. & Western	10	10	10	10	10	10½	200
Norfolk & Western	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¼	3⅝	50
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	570
Northern Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¾	175
Northern Pacific pf	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	18½	410
Oregon Improvement	11½	11¾	11½	11½	11½	12½	100
Pacific Mail	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	200
Pennsylvania Coal	340	340	340	340	320	...	10
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	130
Philadelphia & Reading	18	18⅜	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	3,450
Pullman Palace Car Co	174	174	174	174	172	176	300
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	116½	116½	116½	116½	116	117	100
St. Louis Southwestern	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾	110
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17¼	17⅜	17	17	17	17¼	410
St. Paul & Omaha	40	40½	40	40½	40¼	40½	700
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	116	116	116	116	114	116½	82
Southern Pacific	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅜	560
Southern Railway	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14	14⅜	200
Southern Railway pf	42¼	42½	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	3,135
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35½	35⅞	34⅜	34½	34⅝	34⅞	7,447
Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	950
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	14½	16½	100
Union Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	12¾	13¼	10
United States Cordage	1⅜	1⅜	1	1	1	1⅜	535
United States Cordage pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2¼	11
United States Cordage gtd	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	3¾	4½	200
United States Rubber	40½	40⅝	40¼	40¼	39⅜	40¼	510
United States Rubber pf	103⅝	103⅝	103	103	103	103½	68
*United States Leather	16⅝	16½	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½	3,980
*United States Leather pf	83¼	83¼	80½	81½	81⅛	81⅜	13,597
U. S. R. of N. J.	235	235	235	235	...	...	10
Wabash	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	100
Wabash pf	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	19½	19⅝	500
Western Union Telegraph	91	91	91	91	90⅝	91¼	302
*Western Union Beef	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	11	700
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅞	17⅜	16⅜	17	16⅜	17	4,350
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	51⅜	54½	136
Total sales							192,584

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.10	.11	.10	.11			3,800

Bonds.

Atch, T & S F 4s 1,500	76	Den & R G 4s 4,000	87
Trust Co Certfs 35,000	76½	Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st 1,000	95
Atch, T & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Pd 40,000	23⅜	Fulton Elevated 1st 1,000	75
10,000	23⅜	Grand R & I 4½s 6,000	111
5,000@10F	23¼	Illinois Central West Line 1st 4s 25,000	103¾
10,000	23¼	4,000	104
15,000@10F	23¼	Int & Gt N 3d Mtge 5,000	32
10,000	23¼	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000c	91½
45,000	23⅜	2,000	92
20,000@3	23⅜	Jefferson R R 1st 1,000	103
Brooklyn City 1st 1,000	113	Kanawha & Mich 4s 3,000	73½
Buff, R & P G M 5s 2,000@3	98	5,000	80
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	107¼	Kan Pac 1st Con 2,000	72
Canada South 2d 3,000	107¼	Trust Co Certfs 1,000	72½
Cent N J G M 5s 2,000	115¾	Keokuk & D M 1st 2,000	105
5,000	116	L, S & M So 1st Cou 7,000	116
Registered 1,000	115¼	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 3,000	111½
Ches & O Gen 4½s 5,000	83¼	Long Island G M 4s 3,000	100
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Con 4s 1,000	96½	Louis & Nash 5s 1,000	101
Chi, B & Q Con 7s 5,000	129	Met Elevated 1st 5,000	120¼
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 2,000	106¾	Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	75
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 2,000	100	M & St P Cont S F 5s 5,000	102
Chi & E Ill Con 5s 1,000@3	125½	Minn & St L Con 5s 1,000	102¼
Chi & Eastern Ill 1st 3,000	115¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000@3	61¼
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 7,000	45½	10,000	61¼
4,000	45⅝	5,000	61½
Chi & Northwestern 25 Yr Deb 5s 10,000	106½	Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000	83½
Chi & N W S F 5s 6,000	109	2,000	84
2,000	109¼	Mobile & O G M 4s 2,000	67¾
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	105⅞	3,000	68
Registered 35,000	104	Nash, C & St L Con 4,000	101¾
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 10,000	110	5,000	102
Col, H V & Tol 5s 7,000	93½	N Y Cent Deb 5s 2,000	110
C, H V & T G M 6s 4,000	103¾	N Y Cent 1st Coup 5,000	123
Col & 9th Av 1st 13,000	111½	N Y, N H & H 4s 2,000	80
4,000@3	111½	Con Deb Certfs Small Bonds 100	144
Detroit Gas Co 5s 3,000	71½	N Y, Ontario & W Refunding 4s 5,000	94
5,000	72		
4,000	72¼		
3,000	72½		
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s 5,000	103½		

N Y Elevated 1st 3,000	117	Montana Cent 6s 2,000	118
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 2,000	97¾	1,000@20F	118
North Pac Con 5s 40,000	40¾	5,000	118½
5,000	40	4,000	61½
5,000	41	10,000	61½
12,000	40¾	Scioto Val & N E 4s 5,000	84
Trust Co Certfs 25,000	40¾	2,000	84½
10,000	40	8,000	85
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 1,000	50⅜	10,000	83½
9,000	50¾	5,000	84½
Ore R & Nav 1st 1,000	110	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 11,000	94
Oregon R & Nav Co Col Tr 5s 10,000	65	So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000	106
Trust Receipts 1,000	65	Southern Ry 1st 5s 20,000	98
Ore, Short Line 5s 15,000	99	4,000	98½
Trust Co Certfs 10,000	99¼	20,000	98¾
Ore S L & U N Con 5,000	47	1,000	97⅞
Trust Receipts 5,000	47	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	93
Pac of Mo 1st 4s 1,000c	105½	1,000	92¾
Penn Co's 4½, Reg 1,000	112	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 20,000	30
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Receipts 18,000	69	5,000	30¼
Philadel & Reading 1st Pf Inc 10,000b3	34½	3,000	29⅞
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A 8,000	111	2,000	29⅝
Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped 1,000	100	13,000	29⅞
Rio Grande W 1st 4,000	77	Tol, Peo & W 4s 2,000	77⅞
St L & Iron Mt 5s 5,000	103¼	Union Elev 1st 6s 10,000	103½
St L, Kan & North Real Es & R 7s 1,000	103⅜	25,000	104
St L S W 1st 1,000	81	Union P 6s, 1896 2,000	106½
St L & S W 2d Inc 7,000	38¾	Union P 1st, 1807 3,000	106¾
1,000	39	Union P 1st, 1809 1,000	106⅞
10,000	38⅝	3,000	107
10,000	38½	Un P Ext S Fd 8s 15,000	96
5,000	38¾	2,000	96½
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 1,000	121¼	2,000	96
Consolidated 6s Red to 4½s 2,000	105	U S Cord Co 1st 20,000	37
8,000	104⅜	1,000	38
San An & Ar P 4s 7,000	65⅜	5,000	37⅜
Seaside & B B 1st 9,000	88½	Small Bonds 600	36
Montana Cent 5s 2,000	104¾	U S Leather Co 6s 10,000	114¼
		Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	107¼
		1,000	107
		Wabash 2d 5s 7,000	77
		West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 1,000	105
		Total sales	$1,143,200

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	...	Mexican Central	11	12½
Alton & Terre Haute	64½	65½	Mexican National certificates	1⅜	2½
American Coal	91¾	...	Michigan Central	99½	101
American Cotton Oil pf	72½	73¾	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	81½	83
American District Telephone	40	40	N., C. & St. L.	68	90
American Express	113	115	*National Lead pf	90	91
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	64	National Starch	6¼	8½
B. & O. S. W. pf. new		10	National Starch 1st pf		50
B. & Southern Illinois pf	132½	...	National Starch 2d pf	26	34
Brunswick Co	24	28	New Central Coal	7	9
Buffalo, R. & P.	21	...	N. Y. & N. E. all in pd	48	49
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	50	60	N. Y. & N. H.	202	205
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	68	71
Canadian Pacific	56¾	57¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30¼	32
Cedar F. & M.	9	10	N. Y., L. E. & Western pf	22½	24½
Central Pacific	18½	19	N. Y., Ontario & Western	17¾	18
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99½	100½	N. Y., S. & W. pf	27½	28
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	148	Norfolk Southern	6⅝	7
C., C., C. & St. L.	45½	46	Norfolk & Western pf	13½	14½
C., M. & St. P. pf	122¼	123½	Northwestern Telephone	106	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	...	Ontario Mining	8	9
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	8	9	Oregon Railway & Navigation	26	30
Col, H. Coal	5½	6½	Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	6¼
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	65	Peoria & Eastern	5½	7½
Commercial Cable	150	...	Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	...
Consolidated Coal	32½	...	Pittsburg & Western pf	30	31½
Del., Lack. & Western	162½	163½	P., C., C. & St. L.	19	19½
D. & R. G. Pf. D.	9	9½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	51½	52½
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	46½	...	P., F. W. & C.	140	...
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7	P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	...
*D., S. S. & A. pf		13½	Quicksilver	3	3½
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	99½	Quicksilver pf		19
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	53	...	Rens. & Sar.	180	...
Flint & P. M.	14½	16	Rio Grande Western	17½	18½
Flint & P. M. pf	40	44	Rio Grande Western pf	43	45
Great Northern pf	128	130	St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
G. B. & W., t. r.		1¾	St. Paul & Duluth		30
G. B. & W. pf. t. r.		3½	St. Paul & Duluth pf		91½
Homestake	25	26	St. P. & O. pf.	117½	119
Illinois Central	98	99	Silver bullion certificates	67	67⅜
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16	18	Southern Cotton Oil		45
Johet & Chicago	160	...	Texas Pacific Land Trust		11
Kansas & Michigan	7½	9¾	Toledo & O. C.	47	49
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	5	Toledo & O. C. pf.	78	81
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	16½	...	Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	2	2¼
Lacledé Gas	24	25	*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	6	7
Lacledé Gas pf	80	88	Twin City R. T.	28½	...
Long Island	85	87½	Twin City R. T. pf	100	...
L., N. A. & C.	88½	9	U. P., D. & G.	5⅝	6¼
L., N. A. & C. pf	25	26	United States Express	41	43
L., St. Louis & T.		1½	Utica & Black River	150	...
Manhattan Beach	4	7	Wells-Fargo Express	107	112
Maryland Coal pf	50	70	Wisconsin Central	5¼	5¾

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. C. Oil	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	130
Am. S. Ref	110⅜	111½	108¾	109¾	17,460
Am. Tobacco	109	109⅝	109	109⅝	160
A., T. & S. F.	10	10½	10	10	670
Ark. C. Imp.	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼	100
C. & N. W.	98⅝	99⅝	98⅝	99	450
Chic. Gas	53⅜	53⅜	51⅝	52¼	14,550
C., R. I. & P.	71⅞	72¼	71¾	71⅞	520
Chic., B. & Q.	86¼	86¾	86	86⅝	6,600
C., M. & St. P.	68⅜	68⅝	68¼	68¼	4,330
D. & C. F.	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	220
Gen. Electric	36½	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	740
Nor. Pacific.	4½	4½	4½	4½	100
N.Y.L.E. & W.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	180
Phil. & R.	18⅜	18¾	18⅜	18¾	540
Southern Ry.	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	40
South. Ry pf.	42¼	42⅜	42¼	42¾	40
Texas Pac.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	10
Tenn. C. & I.	35⅜	35⅝	34⅜	34⅝	1,100
USC 1st as. pd.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	50
U. S. C. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	10
U. S. Leather	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	220
U. S. L. pf.	83¼	83¼	81½	81½	50
Wabash pf.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	70

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louis. & N.	59⅝	59⅝	59¼	59⅜	820
Mo. Pacific	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	20
Nat. Lead	34½	34⅝	34¾	34⅝	20
Total sales					50,410

Bonds.

	First.	High	Low	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s, cfs	76½	76½	76½	76½	88,000
C., H. V. & T. 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	2,000
Mon. Cen. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	5,000
Total sales					$9,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High	Low	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag	.04	.04	.04	.04	200
Argentum Juniata	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05	700
Com. Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Com. T. scrip	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Total sales					$29,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	66½	66⅞	65⅝	66¼	1,305,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	158¾
Broadway	240
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	119
Chase National	500
Chatham	350
Chemical	4,100
City	440
Citizens'	140
Commerce	183
Continental	122
Corn Exchange	280
East River	130
Fifth Avenue	2,700
First National	2,100
First National of Staten Island	120
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	175
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	350
German-American	118
Germania	300
Greenwich	155
Hanover	310
Importers & Traders'	510
Irving	137
Leather Manufacturers'	165
Lincoln National	315
Manhattan	195
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	180
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	165
Merchants'	131
Merchants' Exchange	115
Metropolitan	2
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	225
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	118
Nineteenth Ward	125
National Bank of North America	138
Oriental	200
Pacific	185
Park	270
Phenix	113
Republic	150
Seaboard National	166
Shoe & Leather	90
Southern National	140
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	91
United States National	180
West Side	280
Western National	110

Six shares of Importers and Traders' sold at 515, 10 shares of Republic at 154, and 10 do at 153.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

B. R. & Pitts.—			
Mileage	334	334	294
2d week July	$66,762	$61,227	$71,650
From July 1	119,818	122,454	143,330
From Jan. 1	1,571,742	1,200,229	1,799,529
Canadian Pacific—			
Mileage	6,343	6,327	6,327
2d week July	$343,000	$338,000	$429,000
From July 1	692,000	685,000	860,000
From Jan. 1	8,251,371	8,222,086	10,319,997
Central branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week July	$7,000	$11,000	.....
From July 1	15,000	20,000	.....
From Jan. 1	279,000

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,712,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
45 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, July 11th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,015,438.84
Overdrafts		1,022.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		874,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		197,996.38
Stocks, securities, &c.		32,718.25
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		12,800.00
Due from other National banks		794,560.91
Due from State banks and bankers		397,268.65
Checks and other cash items		8,390.01
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,712,907.21
Notes of other National banks		27,250.00
Nickels and pennies		56.84
Specie		4,303,310.00
Legal-tender notes		1,163,907.00
Redemption fund with the U. S. Treasurer		24,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. fund)		12,000.00
		$25,538,376.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	84,419.09
National bank notes outstanding	495,000.00
Due to other National banks	$9,799,536.20
Due to State banks and bankers	4,994,199.27
	14,793,735.47
Dividends unpaid	10,126.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$6,449,218.74
Demand certificates of deposit	13,319.78
Certified checks	646,766.86
Cashier's checks outstanding	245,790.56
	7,355,095.94
	$25,538,376.50

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, William Halls, Jr., cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighteenth day of July, 1895.
WM. M. BURNS, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
M. N. PACKARD,
JAMES M. DONALD,
Directors.

[No. 2,507.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, July 11, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,285,235.63
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,924.83
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,818.45
Stocks, securities, &c.		105,510.79
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		580,089 93
Other real estate and mortgages owned		5,250.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		363,718.50
Due from State banks and bankers		28,572.29
Checks and other cash items		2,728.89
Exchanges for Clearing House		577,003.23
Notes of other national banks		17,360.09
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		41.70
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,001,125.00	
Legal-tender notes	764,785.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	370,000.00	
		2,135,860.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Total		$9,483,355.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	58,965.99
National bank notes outstanding	222,780.00
Due to other national banks	3,950,911.99
Due to State banks and bankers	1,813,205.97
Individual deposits subject to check	2,124,023.63
Certified checks	304,947.06
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,520.61
Total	$9,483,355.25

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, H. C. HOPKINS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. C. HOPKINS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1895. LOUIS P. MINICUS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
J. H. PARKER,
T. E. STILLMAN,
THOS. H. HUBBARD,
Directors.

[No. 1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 11th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,099,862.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5.48
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		150,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		11,236.56
Stocks, securities, &c.		376,973.88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		870,000.00
Due from national banks		886,034.43
Due from State banks and bankers		160,758.46
Checks and other cash items		19,412.88
Exchanges for Clearing House		604,408.34
Notes of other national banks		21,306.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		540.26
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,405,501.58	
Legal-tender notes	1,416,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	
		3,021,501.58
Total		$15,362,099.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	421,935.71
Reserved for taxes, 1895	23,000.00
State bank-notes outstanding	2,624.00
Due to other national banks	$4,522,942.12
Due to State banks and bankers	3,602,727.78
Dividends unpaid	9,829.75
Individual deposits subject to check	4,119,698.55
Demand certificates of deposit	844.00
Certified checks	128,498.01
	12,414,540.21
Total	$15,362,099.92

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, C. V. BANTA, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1895.
JNO. A. BILLERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
S. SHERMAN,
Directors.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMANIA BANK
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,840,744.12
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		143,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		94.94
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		522,440.01
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$58,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	123,000.00	
		181,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		467,103.25
Specie, as per schedule		522,181.18
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		151,990.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$782,078.67	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	14,975.18	
		797,053.85
Less and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses	$9,477.23	
Exchange	1,299.90	
		10,777.13
		$5,630,434.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:	
Discount	$26,882.01
Interest	1,972.01
Other profits	13,600.54
	$42,454.56
Due depositors as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$4,744,038.54
Demand certificates of deposit	60.00
Certified checks	49,876.84
Cashier's checks outstanding	4.54
	4,793,979.92
	$5,636,434.48

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 Bowery, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the twelfth day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of July, 1895, before me.
G. F. KRAPP, 129, Notary Public N. Y. Co.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 11, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,253,510.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		50.22
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		950,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		115,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		411,955.78
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		7,500.00
Due from national banks	$1,478,475.58	
Due from State banks and bankers	291,206.52	
Checks and other cash items	23,548.80	
Exchanges for Clearing House	753,448.30	
Notes of other national banks	50,542.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	183.54	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$1,891,722.00	
Legal tender notes	1,349,602.00	
U.S. certf's of deposit for legal tenders	1,860,000.00	
	4,601,324.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	42,750.00	
		7,241,478.54
Total		$22,617,185.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	411,603.04
Reserved for taxes	14,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	669,470.00
Dividends unpaid	28,848.00
Due to other national banks	$11,074,445.12
Due to State banks and bankers	3,507,932.61
Individual deposits subject to check	4,179,891.65
Demand certificates of deposit	80,890.50
Certified checks	190,328.23
Cashier's checks outstanding	459,716.53
	19,493,204.64
Total	$22,617,185.08

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1895.
CHARLES H. BROAS, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES A. BLAIR,
GEO. C. RAND,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
Directors.

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, July 11th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,510,252.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		64,868.29
Stocks, securities, &c.		194,239.34
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		234,580.42
Checks and other cash items		3,435.48
Exchanges for Clearing House		60,337.73
Notes of other national banks		22,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		345.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$63,169.05	
Legal-tender notes	311,345.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	240,000.00	
		614,514.65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		22,500.00
Total		$3,277,573.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	138,210.52
National bank notes outstanding	398,660.00
Due to other national banks	$384,552.60
Due to State banks and bankers	170,980.96
Individual deposits subject to check	1,538,695.63
Demand certificates of deposit	1,251.00
Certified checks	10,476.47
Cashier's checks outstanding	134,746.07
	2,240,702.73
Total	$3,277,573.25

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, HENRY C. TINKER, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY C. TINKER, Pres't.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1895. CHAS. W. RIECKS, Notary Public Kings Co. Clf. filed in N. Y. Co
Correct—Attest:
GEORGE F. BAKER,
HENRY W. MAXWELL,
E. C. CONVERSE,
Directors.

[No. 4,808.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL UNION BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 11, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,368,192.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		8,400.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		337,454.24
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		381,181.41
Due from State banks and bankers		32,160.43
Checks and other cash items		3,718.36
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,960,396.78
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		467.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$532,615.35	
Legal tender notes	1,056,670.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	1,070,000.00	
		2,659,285.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$14,960,256.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	109,458.65
National bank notes outstanding	174,975.00
Reserved for taxes	12,000.00
Due to other national banks	2,225,968.23
Due to State banks and bankers	605,201.05
Individual deposits subject to check	9,675,212.10
Demand certificates of deposit	12,500.00
Certified checks	644,713.18
Cashier's checks outstanding	228.45
Total	$14,960,256.72

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, E. O LEECH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. O. LEECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1895. D. NEVINS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. P. OLCOTT,
E. SOMERS HAYES,
JOS. C. HENDRIX.
Directors.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,755,373.14
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		125,000.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		1,073.58
Due from trust companies, State and National Banks, as per schedule		104,633.29
Banking house and lot, as per schedule	$300,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	4,021.40	
		304,021.40
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		11,750.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		232,613.74
Specie, as per schedule		417,918.82
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		582,894.09
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,871,202.28	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	3,003.25	
		3,874,865.53
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		8,928.88
Suspense account		1,000.00
		$8,418,067.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:	
Discount	$5,737.50
Exchange	204.63
Interest	21,403.20
Other profits	178,056.01
	205,491.34
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$2,819,659.65
Demand certificates of deposit	2,689.72
Certified checks	3,766,016.98
	6,588,366.35
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$93,838.37
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	17,074.12
	110,912.49
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	295.00
N. Y. City taxes reserved	13,000.00
	$8,418,067.18

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
RICHARD L. EDWARDS, President, and BEVERLEY C. DUER, Cashier, of the Bank of the State of New-York, a bank located and doing business at No. 35 William Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
R. L. EDWARDS, President.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of July, 1895, before me.
H. V. B. VOORHIS, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 11th, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,417,088.60
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,420.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Int. acct. 30-year 4 per cents		1,227.40
U. S. bonds on hand		480,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		35,956.93
Stocks, securities, &c.		551,004.97
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		100.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		947,262.00
Due from State banks and bankers		150,985.78
Checks and other cash items		47,998.69
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,529,048.21
Notes of other national banks		9,010.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,012.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,306,200.00	
Legal-tender notes	6,095,690.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	1,180,000.00	
		11,203,893.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		53,000.00
Total		$42,546,516.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	595,922.57
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other national banks	$11,224,335.06
Due to State banks and bankers	4,581,874.03
Dividends unpaid	8,045.00
Individual deposits subject to check	20,996,517.24
Demand certificates of deposit	38,847.36
Certified checks	489,756.89
Cashier's checks outstanding	25,000.00
	37,364,375.58
Liabilities other than those above stated	41,218.69
Total	$42,546,516.84

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1895. WM. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certf. filed in N. Y.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD P. WRIGHT,
EDWARD E. POOR,
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW-YORK CITY
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$901,897.85
Liabilities of Directors as makers		24,884.53
Stocks and bonds		1,100.00
Bonds and mortgages		6,075.25
Overdrafts		1,322.30
Due from trust companies, State and national banks	$103,535.45	
Specie	27,755.75	
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks	35,643.00	
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	31,907.50	
Other items carried as cash	1,008.75	
		199,850.45
Real estate		27,000.00
Current expenses		155.47
Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
Total		$1,166,885.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits	26,878.58
Due depositors	$859,671.68
Due trust companies, State and national banks	20,246.05
Due savings banks	10,290.92
Certificates of deposit	8,980.11
Certified checks	13,810.81
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,995.10
	915,007.27
Total	$1,166,885.85

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
DAVID F. PORTER, President, and EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier of Hamilton Bank of New-York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th St., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
DAVID F. PORTER, President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 18th day of July, 1895, before me.
CHARLES F. PORTER, Notary Public, (No. 146,) N. Y. Co., N. Y.

THE COLONIAL BANK,

Columbus Ave. and 83d St., New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON THE
Morning of the 12th day of July, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$363,213.54
Overdrafts		54.21
Stocks and bonds		77,299.46
Cash		105,114.24
Furniture and fixtures and safe deposit vaults		11,367.50
Total		$557,048.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus fund and net profits	37,859.52
Deposits	419,189.43
Total	$557,048.95

ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Cashier.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK
on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,530,943.49
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		59 100 00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		389,091.14
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		62,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		109,400.00
Specie, as per schedule		239,120.59
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		541,203.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$175,635.76	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	24,444.78	
		200,080.54
Current expenses		12,297.53
		$4,143,896.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	550,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:	
Discount	$29,747.10
Interest	3,022.07
Other profits	38,726.16
	71,495.93
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$3,244,514.64
Demand certificates of deposit	1,316.77
Certified checks	73,843.21
Cashier's checks outstanding	277.74
	3,319,982.36
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	2,388.00
Unpaid dividends	80.00
	$4,143,896.29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Broadway, City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with, and inspection of, the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of July, 1895, before me.
CHAS. A. WETTERAU, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE EAST SIDE BANK,
New-York, on the morning of the 12th day of July, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$45,061.60
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		32,822.98
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		11,378.74
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		5,220.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		1,242.37
Specie, as per schedule		227.50
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		7,381.00
Cash items, viz.—		
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		75.00
Loss and expenses, viz.—		
Current expenses	$9,857.79	
		9,857.79
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.—		
Furniture and fixtures		3,000.00
		$116,267.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.—	
Interest	$1,092.74
	1,092.74
Due depositors, as follows, viz.—	
Deposits subject to check	$2,678.22
Time certificates of deposit	12,094.77
Certified checks	303.51
	15,076.50
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.—	
Unpaid dividends	$97.93
	97.93
	$116,267.17

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
THOMAS R. MANNERS, President, and E. A. HENDERSON, Asst. Cashier, of The East Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 135 Grand Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 12th day of July, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 12th day of July, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
T. R. MANNERS, President.
E. A. HENDERSON, Asst. Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of July, 1895, before me.
ALVIN THOMAS, Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 11, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,688,355.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,654.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		60,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		68,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		41,127.20
Stocks, securities, &c.		71,807.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		800,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		189,679.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,306,313.60
Due from State banks and bankers		146,747.25
Checks and other cash items		71,058.86
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,181,566.78
Notes of other National banks		58,544.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,801.83
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,655,010.19	
Legal-tender notes	1,006,066.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	2,000,000.00	
		4,661,076.19
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		18,000.00
Total		$18,771,332.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	96,658.77
National bank notes outstanding	345,000.00
Due to other National banks	4,999,222.93
Due to State banks and bankers	2,386,407.04
Dividends unpaid	14,749.16
Individual deposits subject to check	8,314,082.61
Demand certificates of deposit	9,458.35
Certified checks	146,483.78
Cashier's checks outstanding	12,621.29
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	46,648.03
Total	$18,771,332.16

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, EDWIN LANGDON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. LANGDON, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1895. DAN'L A. SLATTERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
JOHN A. McCALL,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
Directors.

[No. 1393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, July 11, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,447,920.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		652.78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		210,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,561.51
Stocks, securities, &c.		992,634.38
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		604,544.68
Due from State banks and bankers		90,489.11
Exchanges for clearing house		6,272,165.17
Notes of other national banks		10,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		122.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,284,000	
Legal-tender notes	3,438,131	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	770,000	
		5,492,131.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$26,438,472.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses	963,967.40
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
New-York taxes	30,000.00
Due to other national banks	3,305,857.63
Due to State banks and bankers	2,892,343.09
Dividends unpaid	10,700.00
Individual deposits subject to check	10,418,032.94
Demand certificates of deposit	814,361.37
Certified checks	4,988,209.67
Total	$26,438,472.10

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July, 1895.
GEO. B. GLOVER, Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JNO. L. RIKER,
HENRY C. SWORDS,
H. B. LAIDLAW,
Directors.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM
on the morning of the 12

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE HOME BANK
On the morning of the twelfth day of July, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$352,760.35
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		18,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		78,601.27
Banking house and lot, as per schedule		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		278,589.55
Specie, as per schedule		52,486.52
U. S. legal tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		73,256.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$31,115.99	
Other items carried as cash as per schedule	657.12	31,773.11
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses		47.99
		$935,515.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$448.06	
Exchange	2.40	
Interest	45.06	
Other profits	76,494.42	76,990.54
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$739,077.43	
Matured certificates of deposit	54.54	
Certified checks	19,169.98	758,299.95
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends		225.00
		$935,515.49

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
E. STEPHENSON, President, and J. P. DUNNING, Cashier, of the Home Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 303 West 42d Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the twelfth day of July, 1895, and they further say that the business transacted at the banking house located as required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892), and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twelfth day of July 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant and thorough examination of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
E. STEPHENSON, President.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 18th day of July, 1895, before me.
RICHARD S. TREACY,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The FOURTH St. NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$8,674,356.71
Due from Banks	579,509.85
Exchanges for Clearing House	927,216.00
Cash and Reserve	3,491,999.33
	$13,673,081.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	1,142,945.52
Circulation	851,540.00
Deposits	10,178,596.37
	$13,673,081.89

R. H. RUSHTON, Cashier.

Reorganization OF THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the STOCK deposited under the Reorganization Agreement have been called for payment and must be paid to the respective depositaries on or before the following dates, viz.:

The second installments of $5 per share on or before JULY 19TH, 1895;

The third installments of $2 per share on or before AUGUST 19TH, 1895;

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.

The certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment, in order that the receipt for such payment may be noted thereon.

Installments of the assessment not paid on or before the above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share upon each installment in arrears; and the Committee reserves the right at any time to declare forfeited the rights of holders of certificates of deposit for stock who fail to pay the respective installments of the assessment within the dates above specified.

The time for the deposit of Bonds and Stock without payment of a penalty having expired on JULY 8TH, 1895, deposits will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount of the Bonds and Stock deposited; but the Committee reserves the right at any time to decline to receive any further deposits.

Dated 32 Nassau Street, New-York, July 9, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1895.

To the Bondholders, Coupon Holders, and Stockholders of the

Milwaukee Street Railway Co.

About 90 per cent. of the bonds and stocks of the MILWAUKEE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY having been deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the plan of reorganization has been declared effective, and further deposit of securities thereunder will be received by the said Trust Company only on payment of $10 for each bond and $1.00 for each share.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman
WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL,
ARNOLD MARCUS,
CHARLES W. WETMORE,
Reorganization Committee.

A. MARCUS, Secretary, 15 Broad St.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel, 45 Wall St.

Syracuse Consolidated Street R. R. Co.

FIRST MTGE. 5% BONDS.

A decree of foreclosure having been granted, notice is hereby given to such bondholders as have not already deposited their bonds subject to the order of the committee that the time to do so will expire on July 20, 1895, after which date no more bonds will be received. Deposits must be made with the CENTRAL TRUST CO., No. 54 Wall St., New-York City.

New-York, July 8, 1895.

SIMON WORMSER,
CASIMIR TAG,
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
Committee.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary,
Mills Building, New-York City.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.

MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

Financial.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY BONDHOLDERS' Reorganization Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, at the request of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE, have consented to act as a Committee for the reorganization of the affairs of the Company.

This Committee deems it a matter of prime importance that the affairs of the reorganized Company be managed by persons conversant with the Cordage business in order that the failures of the past may not be repeated. They recommend that the mills not necessary for the purposes of the Company should be disposed of, and that the amount thereby realized be applied to the payment of underlying liens on the remaining mills. By this means also the cost of carrying idle mills, which last year amounted to $100,000, will be saved. With an efficient management it is believed that the Company can safely incur the fixed charges imposed by this plan.

The Committee has prepared and deposited with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY a PLAN OF REORGANIZATION providing for the issue of the following securities:

$6,250,000 FIRST MORTGAGE 50-year bonds, interest to begin April 1, 1896, at 5 per cent. for 3 years, and 6 per cent. thereafter.

$16,250,000 COMMON STOCK.

(a) Holders of bonds may exchange the same for new First Mortgage Bonds at the rate of $600 of bonds and $400 of new stock for each $1,000 of present bonds.

(b) Holders of GUARANTEED STOCK may subscribe $15 per share, and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $90 per share.

(c) Holders of PREFERRED STOCK may subscribe $7.50 per share, and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $45 per share.

(d) Holders of COMMON STOCK may subscribe $3.75 per share, and will receive new First Mortgage Bonds for the amount paid and new stock to the amount of $22.50 per share.

Subscriptions will be payable one-third on deposit of the stock under the Reorganization Agreement, and the residue in two installments, as called for by the Committee on not less than 10 days' notice.

Holders of securities of the United States Cordage Company must deposit the same on or before MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1895, WITH THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK CITY, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds, Guaranteed Stock, with first installment of $5 per share. Preferred Stock, with first installment of $2.50 per share. Common Stock, with first installment of $1.25 per share.

NEGOTIABLE RECEIPTS will be issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on deposit of the Bonds and of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock; and application to list the same will be made to the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stockholders must indorse their stock in blank, in proper form for transfer, and must deliver the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on or before Monday, August 5th, 1895, accompanied with certified check or New-York draft for first installment.

New-York, July 17th, 1895.

STUYVESANT FISH,
GEORGE MOSLE,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.
JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary, 21 Broad Street, New-York.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF

The United States Cordage Co.:

A plan of reorganization has been formed under which you have been invited to deposit your bonds with the Manhattan Trust Company. It appears to be the best of which circumstances admit. New money has to be raised, and no plan to raise it, except by a first lien, has yet been suggested. We have deposited our bonds and those we represent, and advise the prompt acceptance of this plan and the deposit of bonds under it as the only means, in our judgment, of averting further heavy losses. We believe that if the mills are closed and the business of the company passes to competitors, further disaster will result to the bondholders.

New-York, July 12, 1895.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
W. W. SHERMAN,
Prest. of Natl. Bk. Commerce.
G. G. WILLIAMS,
Prest. Chemical Natl. Bank.
DUMONT CLARKE,
Prest. Am. Exchange Natl. Bank.

TERRITORIAL BONDS FOR SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the Loan Commission created by Act of Congress approved June 25th, 1890, known as Title XXXI. of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1887, as amended by the Act of Congress approved July 13th, 1892, and further amended by Act of Congress approved August 3rd, 1894, and by virtue of Act Number 48 of the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, has directed the Territorial Treasurer of Arizona to advertise in accordance with said Acts for the sale of Three Hundred and Sixty-five Thousand Dollars ($365,000) of Territorial Funding Bonds, or such part of said bonds as shall be necessary to pay the outstanding warrants, certificates, and other evidences of indebtedness issued subsequent to December 31st, 1890, for the current and necessary expenses of carrying on the Territorial Government only, together with such warrants as may be issued for such purpose for the years ending December 31st, 1894, and December 31st, 1895, and for the redemption of the Yuma and Ehrenberg Wesson road bonds, said funding bonds to be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, said bonds drawing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold coin in the City of New-York on the 15th day of January and July of each year, bonds to run fifty (50) years. None of said bonds to be redeemed under twenty (20) years after the date of issue.

Bids for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the Territorial Treasurer at the City of Phoenix, County of Maricopa, Territory of Arizona, until 12 o'clock Monday, August 26th, 1895, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the bidders.

No bids can be entertained for less than par or face value of said bonds and accrued interest, if any there be.

These bonds are issued for the purposes above set forth. The Board of Loan Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids should be addressed to the Territorial Treasurer, Phoenix, Arizona, and indorsed "Bids for the purchase of Territorial Funding Bonds."

P. J. COLE,
Territorial Treasurer.

July 19, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. No. 5003.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1895.

The following bonds of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 19, 37, 48, 52, 57, 60, 93, 114, 124, 133, 143, 151, 165, 177, 179, 234, 250, 295, 332, 355, 358, 427, 443, 467, 476, 488, and 493, have this day been drawn by lot for redemption by the undersigned Trustees, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the 1st day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WILLIAM MAHL, Trustee.

Financial.

REORGANIZATION Central Railroad and Banking Co. OF GEORGIA.

Sufficient deposits of securities have been already made to render the Plan of Reorganization operative according to its terms.

Under agreement reached between Messrs. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, intending purchasers, and the Savannah & Western Bondholders' Protective Committee, the Plan of Reorganization has been modified, in accordance with its terms, as to the allotment, classes, and amounts of securities to Savannah & Western Bondholders.

It has also been amended in the allotment of securities to the Savannah & Atlantic Bondholders.

Copies of the Plan of Reorganization as modified can be obtained at the Mercantile Trust Company, or office of Messrs. Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan, Mutual Life Building, and the Southern Bank, Savannah, Georgia.

All holders of stock and securities covered by the Plan (except Savannah & Western Bonds, which should be deposited with the Borg Committee) are hereby notified that their securities must be deposited with the undersigned, or the Southern Bank, Savannah, Georgia, on or before July 25th, 1895, in order to entitle them to any participation in said Plan. The purchasers reserve the right to exclude or impose terms upon any securities tendered after such date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Depository.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
July 12, 1895.

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST SINKING FUND 5% BONDS

DUE 1929.

INTEREST PAYABLE APL. AND OCT.

We offer a limited amount of the above bonds yielding nearly 4½ per cent.

Russak Bros. & Herzog,

46 EXCHANGE PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. THURSDAY, July 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the quarterly interest coupon due Aug. 1, 1895, and will open Aug. 1 at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1895.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane, New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Contracts for Special Rates Canceled by the Trunk Line Committee.

At a meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association measures were taken to put in practice the policy formulated by the Presidents on July 8. It was agreed to cancel at once all outstanding rate contracts between members of the association and shippers. Special rates will thus be summarily abolished. Shippers can have no redress in law, because the contracts were in violation of the inter-State commerce law, and here were illegal and non-actionable.

The agreement for west-bound passenger rates which the Presidents approved was reported by Commissioner L. P. Farmer to have been signed by officers of all the trunk line roads and of all roads in the Central Traffic Association. The Canadian roads have not assented to it, because the Grand Trunk would not be permitted to meet Canadian Pacific rates if they were cut, and it was thought wise to leave all Canadian roads outside. New-England lines already had an agreement of their own.

Reports on the freight rate situation were satisfactory. No violation of the recent agreement had been brought to notice. Eastern and Western roads were reported to be working smoothly. All freight in transit when the agreement was made, on July 8, has been delivered.

New-Jersey Traction Troubles.

TRENTON, N. J., July 18.—An application for a receiver for the Central Jersey Traction Company has been made in the Court of Chancery by ex-Senator Lemuel E. Miller of Cape May. The company is controlled by New-York and Philadelphia capitalists. The New-York and Philadelphia Traction Companies and the Central Jersey Traction Company are operated in connection with each other by the same officers. The New-York and Philadelphia Companies were organized under the traction law and the Central Jersey Traction Company was organized under the general railroad law. The Central Jersey Traction Company was formed to build and equip the road to be operated by the New-York and Philadelphia Companies. Ex-Senator Miller says he had a contract to build a road between Trenton Brook and New-Brunswick for $36,500, and as the line will be as he did, under contract with the Central Traction Company, $25,000 worth of work, but got none of the partial payments agreed upon, except in March last, when he received a thirty days' note for $2,500, which went to protest. Ex-Senator Miller alleges that the company and its officers owe $300,000 for bonds issued, in addition to the amount due him, and that it has no assets to build and equip the New-York and Philadelphia Road.

A rule to show cause why a receiver for the company should not be appointed was granted, and was made returnable in Newark on July 23. In the meantime, the company is restrained from doing any business or transferring any stock or money. The injunction was ordered served on Frank A. Magowan, the President, and Joseph H. Reall, a promoter and Director of the company.

Prospect of Land Grant Suits.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered a decision in the land grant case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. In 1889 the Land Office submitted a statement showing that an excess of 70,335 acres had been approved to the company. The company held that all the lands in its indemnity limits were approved in 1875, and that this approval constituted a complete adjustment of the grant, which should not be disturbed. Secretary Smith holds that the apparent settlement of the indemnity grant is set aside by grants made within the primary grants subsequent to 1875. A rule has been served on the company to show cause why it should not reconvey the excess, and in reply the company has made several new allegations.

The Secretary directs the Land Office to consider these allegations, and to designate the particular lands that should be restored, so that suit can be brought for them. The Secretary also points out that 19,000 acres really due the Santa Fé, but erroneously patented to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, can readily be recovered by the former company from the latter by a lawsuit. He says these 19,000 acres must be charged against the Santa Fé's grant.

Bonds to Revive a Foreclosed Road.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Announcement was made to-day that the Lehigh and New-England Railroad Company will, in a few days, issue $375,000 of first mortgage bonds, to represent the cash outlay paid for the road at the recent foreclosure sale. This will be the first of an authorized issue of $1,000,000. This issue of $375,000 will be the only bond issue by the company until the earning capacity of the road is demonstrated, and its credit firmly established. When these conditions obtain, more bonds will be issued, and the road completed. It was said to-day that the company had entered into one important traffic alliance, and is negotiating for alliances with several other roads. What roads they are could not be learned.

Dry Dock Railroad Earnings.

ALBANY, July 18.—For the quarter ended June 30, the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company reports gross earnings of $190,638, as against $168,929 for the corresponding quarter last year. The operating expenses increased from $84,553 for the quarter a year ago to $144,878 this year, while the fixed charges dropped from $74,480 to $38,484. The net income for this year's quarter was $9,396, against $18,718 a year ago.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Bayfield and Western Railroad Company have filed articles of organization with the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, with a capital of $2,000,000. It will run from some point on Lake Superior to the Minnesota State line, a distance of about 100 miles.

—Locomotives of the Pennsylvania Road were sent out Tuesday night to obstruct the laying of a grade crossing for a trolley line across railroad tracks at Llanerch, Delaware County. Appeal was made to the Supreme Court at Philadelphia yesterday, which ruled that the trolley might be laid.

—Yesterday's session closed the business of the baggage agents' convention at Buffalo. Their next meeting will be held in San Antonio, Texas, in January.

—Commissioner E. B. Stahlman declined yesterday to accept re-election by the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, in session at Asheville, N. C.

—Next week an attempt will be made in Chicago to reorganize the Western Passenger association.

Double Hanging in Pennsylvania.

GREENSBURG, Penn., July 18.—William Freeman and John Good, colored, were hanged here to-day. Freeman murdered his mistress, Gertrude Smith, alias Timblinke, at Mount Pleasant July 25, 1894. John Good murdered a companion named MacSlaughter Oct. 20, 1894, at Morwood during a quarrel over a game of craps.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Fulda"); at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Colombia, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria and Santos, per steamship Bellarden, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, must be directed "per Bellarden"); at 5 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alisa, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alisa"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington"); at 11:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal.")

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS, &c.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July *19 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia,) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only) per steamship Edenvale, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 19 and up to Aug. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit:

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 12, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.

24TH SEASON.

By the SS. Belgic from San Francisco, Aug. 24, the first party of this season will leave for a Grand Tour.

ROUND THE WORLD

visiting, in a leisurely manner, the chief places and objects of interest in Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe, etc.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Anchoria, July 27, 10 AM | Furnessia, July 17, 2 PM
Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A M | Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM
Cabin $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM | Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 AM
Germanic, July 31, 2 PM | Germanic, Aug. 28, noon
Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Sept. 4, 9 AM
Britannic, Aug. 14, noon | Britannic, Sept. 11, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mobile, July 20.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, July 20, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, July 27, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

A CHARMING, COOL SEA VOYAGE TO THE NORTH.
HALIFAX, ST. JOHN'S,
PILLEYS ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.
Steamship PORTIA, June 22, July 10 and 27, Aug. 14 and 31.
Steamship SILVIA, July 17, Aug. 17.
For rates &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD,
9 STONE ST., NEW-YORK.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, July 19
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, July 23
SUWANEE.....Friday, July 26
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
*5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Fast Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. J. Dashaway, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & V. Ry. 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. | P.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lahn, Tu., July 30, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM | Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Lahn, Sat., July 27, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
Kaiser W. II., July 20, 9 AM | *Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM
*Werra, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Kaiser W. II., Sept. 28, M
Kaiser W. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg (Paris) Southampton (London) & Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. Bismarck, Jy 25, 11 AM | Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Au. 8, 5 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
Normannia, Au. 15, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Sept. 19, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT WITHOUT CHANNEL
ROUTE TO Paris. CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK.....July 24 | PARIS.....Aug. 28
PARIS.....July 31 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | PARIS.....Sept. 18
NEW-YORK.....Aug. 21 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
WAESLAND.....July 31 | WOESTLAND.....Aug. 28
FRIESLAND.....Aug. 7 | KENSINGTON.....Sept. 4
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | FRIESLAND.....Sept. 11
WESTERNLD.....Aug. 21 | SOUTHWARK.....Sept. 18
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, July 20, 3 P.M. | Umbria, Aug. 10, 8 AM
Campania, J'y 27, 9:30 AM | Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M.
Auranla, Aug. 3, 3 P.M. | Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For tickets and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot.....Sat., July 20, 4 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent.....Sat., July 27, 4 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Aug. 5; Oct. 14; Jan. 6.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Aug. 26; Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 16; Dec. 9; Mch. 2.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
WARRIMOO, Aug. 16. | MIOWERA, Sept. 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 9:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountains train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sundays.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.

Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays. The only direct sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 9:00 P. M.; Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Tickets leave Fall

Friday
July 19-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

DETAILS OF THE SALE OF THE OTTENDORFER TRACT.

Some Other Notable Private Transactions—New Building for the Metal Exchange.

The Ottendorfer property, the sale of which was exclusively announced in The New-York Times yesterday, has as its southerly boundary two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between the Boulevard, and Twelfth Avenue. Above and connecting with it is a plot filling the block on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between the Boulevard and Twelfth Avenue, 775 by 100 feet. Then comes the square bounded by One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, the Boulevard and Twelfth Avenue, 775 by 200 feet. Above this is all of the square bounded by One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Streets, the Boulevard and Twelfth Avenue, except a plot 175 feet on the former, by 125 and 120 feet deep. There is also an irregular plot on the east side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, 109.11 ½ feet front. In area the entire tract contains 153 city lots, exclusive of streets. The price paid, about $650,000, gives an average of about $4,000 per lot. There is also a valuable water front on the Hudson River, which goes with the purchase.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy to C. Gallagher the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 137 East Thirty-eighth Street, 19 by 98.9.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland have sold for Kempner & Brother, to Isabella Turner, for improvement, at $36,000, the two lots on the north side of Eightieth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. Two flats, one 19 and the other 31 feet front, will be built on the site.

Mr. John Casey has sold, at about $175,000, the two flats at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street 50 by 100.8½.

Two auction sales which are announced for to-morrow are worthy of especial mention. One is that by Mr. Peter F. Meyer, of 100 residence sites at Hollywood Park, Long Branch. None of the plots contains less than 30,000 square feet, and many are an acre in extent. The property is beautifully laid out for development, and will speedily increase in value over present prices. By many it is regarded as the handsomest location for high-class cottages on the Jersey coast. The sale will be had on the grounds to-morrow afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock.

The other sale will be by Messrs. Smyth & Ryan, of 176 lots and two cottages at Arverne-by-the-Sea. These lots are admirably situated, and their location, between the bay and the ocean, is especially good. The property is sold to close out the estate of the late John Stratton. The sale will be on the grounds to-morrow, beginning at 3 P. M.

The New-York Metal Exchange will erect a building of at least eight stories in height at the southeast corner of Burling Slip and Pearl Street, the plot being 60 by 70. The Exchange itself is now on the corner in the old brownstone building once occupied by the Seventh Ward Bank. The adjoining property, 230 Pearl Street, was recently purchased by the Exchange from Mr. John Pettit. The funds necessary for the new building are said to have been already obtained from men in the metal trades, and several firms have already applied to take a floor apiece in the new structure. Some of the floors will be arranged for offices, and there are said to be already numerous applications for them.

At auction in the Trinity Building yesterday Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold under foreclosure the Judson property at West End Avenue and One Hundredth Street and lots on West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 728 West End Avenue, east side, beginning 85 feet north of One Hundredth Street, 15.11 by 100, with four and one-half-story stone front American basement dwelling, went to Anthony Arendt at $18,200. The similar dwellings adjoining 724 and 726 West End Avenue, 20 by 55 feet each, went to the New-York Realty Company at $17,000 and $18,000 respectively; 722, a similar dwelling brought $16,675 from N. S. Hart. Three similar dwellings, 253, 255 and 257 West One Hundredth Street, each 15 by 85 feet, sold for $15,550, $15,775 and $15,200, to W. H. L. Lee, Nathaniel Doyle and the New-York Realty Company, respectively. Three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, beginning 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, were sold to N. S. Hart for $6,625, $6,625 and $6,225, respectively.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure at $53,000 to the plaintiff, Gregory J. Phelan, the lots 17.6 by 100.8 feet on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, 36.8 fee. east of Madison Avenue.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. W. Baldwin, referee, northwest corner First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 80 by 100.11, four three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $46,370.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, two ctions, Charles H. Truax, referee, 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 468.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17.1 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,230; on prior mortgage, $13,000. Also, 541 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Boulevard, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,095; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Scnenck, referee, 59 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 455 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,770.

By A. L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, John Deiahanty, referee, 236 Madison Street, south side, 105.8 feet east of Jefferson Street, 20 by 90, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $2,375.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventh Street, 98 by 100, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $57,375.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, &c., of Amelia A. Barnum to —— Lexington Avenue, east side, 24 feet south of Thirty-ninth Street, 23.6 by 80.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 28.11 feet east of Riverside Drive, five-story brick dwelling, by W. C. Adams of northeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue; cost, $40,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 236 feet east of Boston Avenue, three-story brick tenement, by George Spamer of 95 East Fourth Street; cost, $4,000.

Cambreling Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, northeast corner, five three-story brick tenements, by Miss Rose Toher of southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; cost, $20,000.

Seventy-second Street, south side, 275 feet east of Columbus Avenue, two four-story and basement brick dwellings, by John T. and James A. Farley of the Nevada Apartment House; cost, $150,000.

No. 28 West 45th Street, by Florence L. De Pann, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 495 and 497 Broadway, by Helen C. Juilliard and others of 16 West Fifty-seventh Street, alterations to an eight-story brick store and warehouse; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 18.

STANTON ST, n s, 37.6 ft w of Sheriff St, 18.9x60; Hilda Davis to George H. Epstein $10,000
BARROW ST, s s, Caroline Du Bois to Frances A. B. Jarvis 8,500
36TH ST, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 25x98.9; Elisa Clark to Mary D. Hubbell 10
26TH ST, s s, 92.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19x98.9, George D. L. Harrison to William R. Montgomery 1
37TH ST, 520 and 532 West; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to Freleigh M. Du Bois 1
33D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 200x98.9; Childe H. Childs and another, as executors of Robert H. Howard, to Elisabeth Jane Childs 128,000
22D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 22.6x98.8, Ambrose P. Winters and others to James W. Pilgrim 16,500
3D AV, s e corner of 38th St, 20x84; Herman W. F. Aifke and wife to James Rozell 1
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 69th St, 20.5x65; Nicholas Michel, executor of Ottelia Kerschoffer, to John Kerschoffer and others 26,000
96TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.8; Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid to Charles J. Williams .. 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 102.2 ft s of 84th St, 25.6x100; Sophie Berls to Ehler Osterhoff 1
42D ST, n s, 327.10 ft e of Broadway, 20x100.5; David McClure, referee, to Peter De Lacy 73,000
91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 175x58x175x68; Abby B. Blodgett to Frank L. Smith 100
43D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100.5; Sarah J. Rice to John S. McNeely 30,000
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 66th St, 150.7x100; Clifford A. Hand, executor of Charles G. Havens, to William Durland 175,000
80TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Elias Kempner to Isabella Turner 36,000
89TH ST, s s, 116 ft e of West End Avenue, 16x100.8; Joseph E. Weed to William H. Crossman 1
66TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Alexander Moore to William Durland 26,000
93D ST, 129 East, Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Frederick W. Klein 10,500
LOTS 500 and 501, map of Van Nest estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Johanna Bradley 1,335
LOT 2, same map; same to Carl F. Gumpert 800
FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, e s, Lot 6, map of Seaton Homestead; Seaton Homestead Land Company to Peter Band 950
SAME PROPERTY; Peter Band to Annie Gibson 1,200
16TH AV, n s, Lot 512, map of Village of Wakefield, 100x114; Francis Crawford to David Lyle 1
134TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Aaron Simon and wife to Caroline L. Derry 1
125TH ST, 545-547 East; William H. Simonson and wife to James B. Morrow 1
CHESTNUT ST, n w s, Lot 27, map of Thomas Walker's lands; James Dunbar to James Angus 1,500
LOT on Pigeon Hill, near Mount St. Vincent, on roadway leading from Beech St to Riverdale Av, adjoining land of Sarah E. Stinson; Catharine Bennett to Mary Gibbons 1
BRYANT AV, w s, 171.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to William H. Cleary 1
INDEFINITE LANE, being Lots 119 and 120 Map 2, land of Charles Darke, Yonkers; Jerry Connell to Nora Connell .. 3,500
29TH ST, n s, 86.8 ft e of Broadway, 75x98.9, the Mystic Apartment House; Charles W. Parker to Edward Burns 1
SAME PROPERTY; Edward Burns and wife to Charles W. Parker 1
41ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9, also 41st St, s s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Emma Federroll to Rudolph Federroll 1
146TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 100x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Isabelle N. Leo 14,400
123D ST, 112 West; J. Oakley Hobby to Hannah M. Hobby 10
149TH ST, 550 West; Henry R. C. Watson to Celine E. A. Cugnard 1
BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, closed, 100.11 ft n of 100th St and 64 ft w of 10th Av, 50x34.1, to centre of road; Jacob De Forest Hicks, by Charles W. Brown, guardian, to Alice C. Peters, executrix of Thomas M. Peters 4
99TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Frederick H. Cohn and wife to John H. Oeters 1
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 107th St, 75.11x100; Judson S. Todd to William Gunn and Andrew Grant 1
148TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Michael F. Cummings to Joseph E. Babcock 1
WASHINGTON AV, n e s, 175 ft s of 5th St, 25x100 and adjoining property; Hannibal Engelhoim to Adeline Engelhoim .. 1
134TH ST, n s, 358.4 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; Agnes M. McLeod and others to James Carlew 400
BAYARD ST, s s, extends from Pyne St to Crescent Av, 139.0x100x107x105.3x139.6; James W. McCaffrey and wife to Celia Shanley 3,450

Recorded Leases.

HEALY, James B., to Carl Hildebrand; 1,055 Park Av, 5 years $800
READ, William G., to Mrs. C. E. McBride; 57 West 36th St, 4 7-12 years .. 3,000
VAN BEUREN, Henry S., and others to James L. and Henry M. Libby; 5, 7, and 9 Union Square, and 20 East 15th St, 21 years 40,000
WIESSNER, Oscar E. A., to Samuel Mogilonsky; 82 Forsyth St, front and rear, 3 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BACH, Lewisz, to executors of Sarah Davis; 3 Broadway Alley, 2 years $2,600
SAME to same, s s of 66th St, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years 2,600
BALSCHUN, Adolph, and another to John Harney; e s of 5th Av, 50.5 ft s of 112th St, 3 years 21,000
SAME to same, e s of 5th Av, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, 3 years 21,000
BARD, William H., to James V. Lawrence; Lot 124 and north half of Lot 168 and Lot 39 map of Washingtonville, 1 year 2,500
BROWN, Henry, and wife to Henry Turno; w s of Avenue A, 60.5 ft s of 120th St, 2 years 2,000
BENEDICT, Theron A., and another to J. M. Valentine; n s of 131st St, 500 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 6,000
CONNELL, Nora, to Jerry Connell; n e s of indefinite lane, 235.6 ft n w of King's Bridge to William's Bridge Road, 5 years 3,500
CLEARY, William H., to New-York Building-Loan Banking Company; w s of Bryant Av, 171.8 ft n of Home St, Installments 3,287
CUGNARO, Celine E. A., to Henry R. C. Watson; s s of 119th St, 491.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 12,500
CHAPMAN, Minna, and another to United States Trust Company of New-York; 322 West 82d St, 5 years 20,000
CHILDS, Elizabeth, and another to C. H. Childs and another, executors; s s of 33d St, 325 ft w of 10th Av, and other property, Installments 122,000
DURLAND, William, to Clifford A. Hand, executor; n w corner of Central Park West and 66th St, 1 year 160,000
DU BOIS, Freleigh M., to Martin L. Rickerson; 530 and 532 West 37th St, 1 year 1,500
DURLAND, William, to Alexander Moore; n s of 66th St, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 16,000
DOYLE, Annie C., to Frederick P. Fletcher; e s of Convent Av, 18 ft n of 148th St, (two mortgages) 1 year 4,000
DAIBER, Frederick, to W. W. Taylor; Lot 43, map of Arden property, demand 400
ERICSON, Alfred, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 311 to 314, map of Section B, Vyse estate, Installments, (four mortgages) 2,075
ELGAR, James W., and wife to General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York; n s of 224 St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 8,000
GUNN, William, and another to Judson S. Todd; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 107th St, 1 year 43,500
GUMPERT, Carl F., to E. B. Levy; Lot 9 map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 400
HORTON, James M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 125th St, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 35,000
HUNTRESS, Annie A., and another to Elsinor Jackson; s s of Willard Av, 136.11 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 477
HOGENAUER, Alphonse, and others to Parke Godwin; s s of 102d St, 169 ft w of West End Av, 5 years 10,000
HUMMEL, Frederick, and wife to Charlotte Mentzer; s e s of King's Bridge Av, 192 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 5 years 6,000
FISCHER, Hyman, and wife to Solomon Latz; e s of Essex St, 225 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years 20,000
HASZARD, Wanton R., and wife to Andrew J. Onderdonk and others; s s of 14th St, 72 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 12,000
HOBBY, J. Oakley, and wife to Sing Sing Savings Bank; 112 West 123d St, 1 year 5,000
KLEIN, Frederick W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 129 East 93d St, 3 years 8,500
LEO, Isabelle N., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 146th St, 150 ft w of Boulevard, &c., five mortgages, 3 years 42,500
LYLE, David, and wife to Francis Crawford; Lot 512, map of village of Wakefield, three mortgages, 1 year 3,000
SAME to Daniel E. Seybel; same lot, same map, 3 years 2,300
SAME to Willie L. Brown; same property, two mortgages, 3 years 4,700
LIBBY, James L., and another to Henry S. Van Beuren and others; 5, 7, and 9 Union Square and 20 East 15th St, leasehold 250,000
LIEBRICH, Annie F., to R. S. Emmet, trustee; 244 and 246 Clinton St, 3 years .. 16,000
MORROW, James B., to Thomas W. Jeralds, n s of 125th St, 150 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 17,000
MCNEELY, John S., to Sarah J. Rice; n s of 43d St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years. 15,000
SAME to Sarah J. Rice; n s of 43d St 100 ft e of 11th Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 7,000
MORAN, Annie S., and another to Sophia Stems; 1,064 Tinton Av, 5 years 2,500
OMSTED, Ole, to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; Lot 128, map of Bronxwood Park, Installments .. 3,700
PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, to John De Hart; Fox St, e s, 79.11 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 1,750
PARKER, Charles W., to S. E. Kilner and others, trustees; n s of 30th St, 86.8 ft e of Broadway, 3 years 190,000
PISCIOTTA, Giacomo, and wife to J. M. Wentz; Lots 1 and 4, Block 470, map of subdivision of Lyman Tiffany estate, part of Fox estate, demand 20,000
RUPPERT, William, to John Unger; 225 and 227 West 53d St, 3 years 10,000
ROZELL, James, to John Harney, s e corner of 3d Av and 38th St, 2 years ... 7,000
SHANLEY, Cecilia, to James W. McCaffrey; s e corner of Pyne St and Bayard St, 1 year 1,800
SCHRADER, Frederick, Jr., and wife to Frederick Schrader; n w corner of 19th St and 1st Av, 1 years 3,000
SMITH, William H., and others to John R. Tressidder; 114 and 116 East 25th St, 3 years 1,000
SMITH, Frank L., to A. B. Blodgett; n s of 91st St, 2 years 60,000
TURNER, Isabella, to Samuel Kempner; n s of 80th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 24,000
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 79th St, 1 year 25,000
SAME to same; n s of 80th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand 36,000
WEBB, Thomas, and wife to John Parsons; n w s of indefinite lane, 365 ft n e of King's Bridge to William's Bridge Road, 3 years 2,200
WILLIAMS, Charles J., and wife to Jane E. Oothout; s s of 96th St, 350 ft w of West End Av, 5 years 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CLINCH, Edward S., executor, to Kate S. Baker $7,125
DORSETT, R. Clarence, to Thomas H. Ormiston, two assignments 2
FITCH, Thomas L., and another, executors, to Emma Fitch and another 3,000
FITCH, Emma, and another to Patrick Nealis 3,000
HYMANS, Joseph, and another, to E. V. Irwin 1
JOHNSTON, Jennie C., to Mary Johnston 2,000
KIDD, George W., to J. B. Morrow 3,000
LOTZE, Elise, to Carl Fischer 1,500
MCGILL, Robert, to Emily Boaver 5,000
MYERS, Eller, to E. L. Hamilton and another, trustees 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Susan C. Herriman, and others, executors 6,017
PYNE, M. Taylor, to Heyward Scudder .. 2,821
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and another, to Adam Hoppell 2,750
SEAMAN, William I., to M. T. Pyne 1
SHEPARD, Edward M., trustee, to C. C. Sloane 15,000
SONN, Hyman, and another, to Samuel Rouse 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to The National Savings Bank of the City of Albany, two assignments 40,000
THOMPSON, Charlotte S. D., guardian to Mary A. Jones 1
TICHBORNE, James, to William C. G. Wilson 1,500
UNTERMYER, Samuel, to John Webber, Jr 4,020
WILDER, Emily L., to Mary Fitzgibbon 2,000
WEISSMAN, Leopold, and another, executors, to Lina R. Whitehead 14,000

Lis Pendens.

103D ST, n s, 158 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20 ft front; Robert C. Watson, trustee, against Mary Finch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
22D ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 25 ft front; Charles Regnault against Katherine M. Begg, (action to establish lien.)
BOULEVARD and 145th St, s e corner, 75x99.11; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Angela M. Devlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
94TH ST, n s, 123.9 ft w of Madison Av, 22 ft front; Washington Life Insurance Company against William Rosendorf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
88TH ST, 259 West; Alexander Moore against Araminta Rockwood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
117TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8 ft front; Estelle M. Keegan against Marguerite J. Guinee and others, (partition.)
59TH ST, n s, 206.5 ft w of Avenue A, 110.3 ft front; William M. Evarts against John Casey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WEST END AV, n s, 60.11 ft w of 103d St, 20 ft front; Warren S. Smith against Edmund Dodge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50 ft front; Albert Zimmermann against Henry O. Kirchner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
COLUMBIA ST, 123; George Braun against Rosa Scheurer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
GREENWICH ST, 363 to 367; Franklin St, 181½; Fannie S. Robinson against Agnes M. Schmitt, (action to declare deed void.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

16TH ST, 429 West; 17th St, 428 West; Esther Goldman against Tekulsky Brothers and Max Rothiela, contractors; Tekulsky Brothers, owners. $210
SAME PROPERTY; Johnson Brothers against same owners; David Rothstein, contractor 389
106TH ST, 53; William Miller against Margaret F. Thornton, owner; Hugh Thornton, contractor 155
FRANKLIN AV, w s, 476 ft n of 169th St, 15x213; Peter B. Stanton against Annie M. Spetzer, owner; Valentine Lorz and Joseph Ortner, contractors 200
182D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 108 ft front; A. D'Imaria & Son against Ellsworth Burger, owner; Flynn & Spellisy, contractors 324
LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 145 ft n of 178th St, 50 ft front; Harry B. Sawin against Frank P. Lockwood, contractor; Lancelot McGrath, owner 210

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Class IV.—1—Ellensohn vs. Keyes. 2—Carpenter vs. Marx.
Class VI.—3—Saalfield vs. Saalfield. 4—Rathbun vs. Newman. 5—Mailuk vs. Jureidini.
Class VIII.—6—Matter of Two Hundred and First Street to King's Bridge Road. 7—Carnegie Steel Company vs. James. 8—Glass vs. Jacobs. 9—Tracy vs. Tracy-Irwin Company. 10—McGrade Western Railway Company vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Company. 12—Wright vs. Hoboken Turtle Club. 13—Matter of Lorillard. 14—Atkins vs. Gazette Publishing Company. 15—Dawson vs. Young Women's Christian Association. 16—Rosenquest vs. Canary. 17—Eisner vs. Curiel. 18—Matter of McBride. 19—Weill vs. Lichtenstein. 20—Muller vs. Masche. 21—The Mayor, &c., vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 22—Schwarz vs. Supreme Council American Legion of Honor. 23—Kiernan News Company vs. Consolidated Telegraph and News Company. 24—Everard vs. Casey. 25—Cheever vs. Cheever. 26—Kelly vs. McCue. 27—Taylor vs. Eagle. 28—Fisher vs. Fisher. 29—Lalzberg vs. Mandelbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.
1025—Spiro vs. Spiro. 1027—Johnston vs. Johnston.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—John T. Stark, Margaretha Messenfelder, Anna M. Bisgen, Leander Stone, Hannah F. C. Holbrook. At 2 P. M.—Christopher Schuneman, Johanne H. Schwarzchild, Frank Pfaher.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 1:30 P. M. Ex-parte motions only.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.
1—Nathan Connors, Charles Webers, Morris Connors, and Abraham Dunn. 2—John Stiney. 3—Joseph Slater. 4—James Moriarty. 5—Max Kessler. 6—William Wallace. 7—Mayer Wagner. 8—Matteo La Maido. 9—Samuel Casten. 10—Mannie Nagle. 11—James Lane. 12—William Riggs. 13—Charles Eken. 14—Franz Ihle. 15—Cassare Capra. 16—Alfred B. Lopez, (2.) 17—Morris Wasserman.
Pleadings.—1—Lemuel B. Bird. 2—William E. Booth. 3—Walter Dunn and Frank Horn. 4—Joseph Goldberg. 5—Andrew Erickson. 6—Adolph Grimm. 7—Frank Parisano. 8—Lee Won. 9—John Kerr. 10—Magnus Mitchell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine, Jr., for the People.
1—Charles Wasself. 2—Thomas Fox. 3—Isaac Griffiths, Edward Deagle, William Kelly, and Thomas Boland. 4—John Kovado. 5—Julius Cairo. 6—Isidore Kornbluth. 7—Richard Bigley. 8—Michael Cutozzio. 9—Felix Quinn. 10—Bartoz Ersi. 11—Michael J. Finn. 12—Henry Menges. 13—Michael Heltler. 14—Thomas Donohue.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Schatz vs. Haar —Ernest Hall. Irwin vs. Tivey—T. F. Hamilton. Bartlett vs. Kent—F. D. Pavey.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—John A. Roebling's Sons Company vs. Neftel. O'Connor Company—Duncan Edwards.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Herman Heinemann vs. Paul W. Erdtmann—Ernest Young, Jr. Lehman Well vs. Henry Richter—Joseph Martin.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Charles P. Kreizer vs. Letitia Kreizer—William O. Campbell.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Hermon L. Ensign vs. Walter H. Hooker—Charles H. Daniels.

Conlan, J.—John S. Roddy vs. James Livingston, (2 cases)—Thomas C. O'Sullivan.

Raleigh Sails Under Sealed Orders.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 18.—The cruiser Raleigh sailed to-day under sealed orders, but it is believed she is to go north. The cruiser Atlanta has been ordered to Tortugas Quarantine Station for fumigation. The cutter McLane remains here.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Was Light and Prices Were Lower.

BUSINESS MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Easy—Coffee Dull.

The grain trading was very moderate, with prices tending to a lower basis, on reports of better crop prospects, and rather free offerings for foreign account, while local traders were unwilling to absorb offerings to any extent. Provisions were quiet but firmer on covering of contracts. Cotton was dull and lower on local realizing. Coffee closed steadier, but very dull.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	69¾@	..
Oats, No 2 mixed, in elevator	28¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.50	@$3.80
Flour, straights, Winter	3.75	@ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	7	@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	12.5	@13.00
Lard, Western steam	6.55	@ ..
Beef, family	11.00	@13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17	@ ..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16	@ 4⅞
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½	@ 8¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½	@ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	11.20	@11.25
Lead	3.32½	@ 3.35

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and lower on reports of more favorable weather in the Northwest and disappointing cables, with prices rallying on a less satisfactory outlook on the Pacific coast, but closing easy at 1c decline. Spot was dull and 1c lower. Sales, 88,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 72,000 bushels No. 1 hard Spring at 4⅝c over September, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels do on private terms. ....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1¾c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 4c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red afloat, 70⅝c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 74⅞c; No. 1 Manitoba, 74⅞c.....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 47,417 bushels; receipts, 29,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 105,050 bushels; in the interior, 231,828 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined 1⅛c on better crop news and following wheat; rallied ⅝c on local covering, and closed steady at ⅞c decline, with a moderate trade....Spot was active at lower prices. Sales, 259,000 bushels, including for export 15,000 bushels No. 2 at 49c, elevator; 10,000 bushels do at 49⅝@49¾c, delivered; 194,000 bushels do at 1¼@1⅜c over September, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels do at 43⅜c, free on board, afloat, last half December. The trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 white at 1¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels yellow at 50¼c, delivered....Receipts, 190,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 235,066 bushels; in the interior, 90,656 bushels....Clearances hence, 45,412 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 92,628 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and ¼c lower, with the West, but closed steady....Spot more moderately active and steady....Sales, 110,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 31½c for 10,000 bushels; do, clipped, 33c; No. 3, 32c; No. 2 mixed, 28¾@29c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3, 28c; rejected white, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; track mixed, 29½@30¼c; track white, 33@39½c for 70,000 bushels....Receipts, 59,800 bushels; exports, 3,990 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	@..	69¾
August	....	@..	69¾
September	4,460,000	69⅝@70⅝	70⅛
October	....	@..	70⅝
December	2,570,000	71¾@72⅝	72¼
May	20,000	75⅜@75½	75⅜
Total	7,050,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	@..	..
September	430,000	48⅝@49⅜	49¼
May	10,000	42¾@42½	42¾
Total	440,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	....	@..	27¾
September	190,000	26¾@27	26¾
Total	190,000		

FLOUR—Supplies were heavy and offerings free, with a very light demand at easier prices. Sales, 7,200 bbls, in car lots. City Mills sold 2,595 bbls patents, 1,500 bbls clear, 100 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine at quotations. Arrivals, 8,561 bbls and 3,500 sacks; exports, 3,690 bbls and 1,000 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 14,705 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.10@$3.20
No. 1	3.30@ 3.40
Clears	3.50@ 3.65
Straights	3.65@ 3.85
White wheat, straights	@ 3.90
Patents	3.70@ 3.90
Special brands	4.05@ 4.15
City patents	@ 4.60
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	@ 3.65
City supers	@ 3.50
City fine	@ 3.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.05@ ..	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	Nominal.	$3.00@ ..
No. 1	2.80@$3.00	3.10@$3.20
Clears	3.00@ 3.10	3.15@ 3.40
Straights	3.40@ 3.65	3.60@ 3.80
Patents	3.65@ 3.80	3.80@ 4.00
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.50

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 150 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.30@$3.60; fancy, $3.90.

CORNMEALPRODUCTS—Quiet and weak. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 95@97c; fine meal, 1.00.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c;

argument. It is certain that the statement of that journal that corn was progressing favorably had considerable influence. The weakness of wheat also contributed to the lack of strength in this market. Trade was quiet, however, and after an early break there was not enough energy in prices to produce any decided gain or further loss. Liverpool cables were lower. Receipts were 156 cars, and 99,621 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 92,028 bushels. September opened unchanged from 44½c to 44⅝c and declined to 43⅞c, closing at 44⅜c, 1c under yesterday. Cash corn was 1c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal interior markets, 337,000 bushels; shipments, 232,500 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 235,066 bushels.

OATS—Through the heaviness of wheat and corn, oats were lower. Trades presented no distinctive characteristics, nor was there any feature to the news. Operations were mostly local, and limited, both as to the number of orders and to their size. The Cincinnati Price Current reported harvesting nearly maintaining previous estimated returns. Receipts of spot oats, 1,000 bushels were taken from store. September closed 1⅝c under yesterday. Cash oats were very weak and 1½c per bushel lower.

RYE—The early break in wheat caused weakness in rye, but aside from that there was no demand, which was in itself a depressing feature. Offerings were light. New rye is grading well. Receipts to-day were 9 cars, all No. 2. On the regular market there was bid for this grade. Sample lots were made at 47¾@48c for No. 2, and at 42c for No. 3. September sold at 48@49c.

BARLEY—Was neglected. Some September was offered at lower prices. Cash barley was scarce, and there was no inquiry. Nominally 35@40c; September, 38c, nominal.

PROVISIONS—Nothing of an extraordinary nature was noted in the product market. An advance of 5c in dry hogs gave an air of steadiness to initial trading, but, seeing all grains lower, induced traders to sell rather freely, and prices declined. A later recovery took place, the offerings appearing a trifle restricted. At the close September pork was 5@7½c higher than yesterday; September lard 5c higher, and September ribs 2½@5c higher. Domestic markets were quiet. Liverpool quoted steady prices. Receipts were light and the shipments large. The cash market was unchanged.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 90 cars; corn, 175 cars; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 12,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Offerings of vessel room were light and there was a good demand. Rates were firm at 1c for all grain to Buffalo, and 1½c for wheat to Toledo.

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2				
July	64⅝@65⅛	65¾@...	64⅜@...	64⅝@65
Sept	66 @66⅛	66⅝@...	65⅜@...	66⅛@66¼
Dec	68⅜@68¾	69¼@...	68 @...	68⅛@...
Corn, No. 2				
July	44⅞@...	44⅝@...	43⅝@...	43⅝@...
Sept	44⅛@44⅝	44⅝@...	43¾@...	44⅜@...
May	36¾@36⅞	36⅞@...	35⅝@...	36⅛@36⅜
Oats, No. 2				
July	23⅜@...	23⅜@...	22¾@...	23 @...
Sept	22⅝@...	23 @...	22¼@...	22¾@...
May	26⅝@...	26⅝@...	25⅝@...	25⅝@...
Mess Pork, per bbl.				
July	$10.70	$10.70	$10.70	$10.70
Sept	10.65	10.80	10.62½	10.80
Jan	10.65	10.75	10.65	10.70
Lard, per 100 lb—				
July	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.23
Sept	6.30	6.35	6.30	6.35
Jan	6.22½	6.25	6.22½	6.25
Short Ribs, per 100 lb.				
July	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
Sept	6.12½	6.20	6.12½	6.20
Oct	6.17½	6.15	6.15	6.17½
Jan	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.67½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—One round lot was taken for export; local trade was dull; the feeling was easy, with prices favoring buyers. No. 1 spring, 64@67½c; No. 2 spring wheat, 62@67c; No. 2 red, 64⅝@65½c; No. 2 corn, 44⅝c; No. 2 oats, 23½@23⅝c; No. 2 rye, 46c bid; No. 2 barley, 41@42c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.34, nominal; prime timothy seed, $3.65, nominal. Mess pork, per bbl, $10.70@$10.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.25; short ribs sides (loose), $6.10@$6.15; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), $5.25@$5.37½; short clear sides (boxed), $6.30@$6.40. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.21; sugars, cut loaf, $5.30; granulated, $4.69; Standard A, $4.56 per bbl; linseed oil as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company; raw, 49c; boiled, 62c.

Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	6,232	6,283
Wheat, bushels	43,778	74,513
Corn, bushels	71,050	205,217
Oats, bushels	98,000	246,709
Rye, bushels	500	500
Barley, bushels	2,950	3,572

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 16½c; firsts, 15@16c; seconds, 12@14c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 11½@11¾c.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Flour dull and prices unchanged; receipts, 940 bbls; shipments, 9,800 bbls. Bran higher; Eastern buyers take 64c, east side. Corn—Receipts, 65,487 bushels; shipments, 23,825 bushels; July, 65c; August, 65c; September, 65¾c; December, 67¾c. Corn lower; receipts, 11,800 bushels; shipments, 19,036 bushels; July, 39½c; August, 39½c; September, 40¾c; December, 43c; May, 32½c. Oats lower; receipts, 11,000 bushels; shipments, 4,502 bushels; July, 25½c; September, 22½c; May, 25⅝@25½c. Eggs lower; dull at 8c. Pork—Standard mess, $11. Lard—Prime steam, 6.05c; choice, 6.10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 6¾c. High wines steady at $1.23. Wool steady; Missouri and Illinois—Combing, 16c; combing and clothing, 13@15½c; coarse, 10@12c; braid, 15@15½c; medium clothing, 14½@14½c; low and cotted, 12@13c; fine medium, 12@13c; light fine, 11@12c; heavy fine, 9½@10c; slightly burry, 11@12c; hard burry, 8½c; Southern hard burry, 9½c. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 13@14c; coarse and low, 8@11c; fine medium, 10@11c; light fine, 9@10c; heavy fine, 6@8c; sandy and heavy, 6@7c. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾c lb, 40½c; 2-lb, 6c; 2¼-lb, 5½c; 1-lb ties, 6½c. Jute butts, 1¼c. Hard and firmer and tendency upward at 3.12½c, sellers asking 3.15c. Specie dull; sales, 2 cars at 3.45c.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Wheat in store opened 1½c lower owing to the unfavorable tenor of European advices, light exports, and showery weather in the northwest; prices later rallied ½c under the influence of heavy purchases by short sellers. September opened at 66¾c, declined to 66⅜c, rallied to 67¼c, and closed at 67⅛c, cash ranging as follows: No. 2 spring wheat 1c lower but quiet, offerings being light. No. 2 red Winter is quoted from September prices to a discount of 3½c. No. 1 Northern is nominal at 67½c. No. 2 red Winter, 67½c; No. 3 Winter, 65½c. Barley samples quiet and unchanged. Corn 1c lower at 48@48½c for No. 3 good to forward. Oats are 1@1½c lower, and easy; No. 2 white on track, 27¼@27¾c; No. 3 do, 26½@26¾c. Rye 3@4c lower. Increased offerings; No. 1 on track, 54c; No. 3 new on track, 50c. Flour very quiet, and the decline in wheat has checked domestic as well as foreign business. Prices are unchanged. $4.00@$4.70 for Spring wheat patents. Millstuffs are held firmly, and trade is fair. Bran is quoted at $13.25@$13.50; standard middlings at $14@$14.50, and fancy at $15.50@$16. Receipts—Flour, 3,300 barrels; wheat, 3,900 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels; rye, 600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,750 bbls; corn, 650 bushels; oats, 67,200 bushels.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Spring wheat lower and weak; No. 1 hard offered at 7½c over and No. 1 Northern 5c under New-York September prices; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 1 hard, 71¼c; 5,000 bushels, cost, insurance, and freight, 70c; closing, No. 1 hard, 71¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 70¾c asked; No. 1 Northern, 70c bid. Winter quiet and strong; closing, No. 2 red, Chicago, 65¾@69½c; do, Indiana, 71¼c; do, Toledo, 73½c; No. 3 extra red, 69¼c; No. 4 white Oregon, 70¾c, store; No. 2 red, track, 70c; No. 3 red, 68c. Corn dull and weak; offerings on track; No. 2 yellow, store, closed at 49½c; No. 2 corn, 48¾c. Oats dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 30½c; No. 2 mixed, 28c, track; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 27½c, store. Rye nominal. Flour quiet; weak. Millfeed strong; active inquiry; no offerings; unchanged. Canal freights quiet; wheat, 1c; corn, 1½c; oats, 1½c. Receipts—Flour, 28,000 bbls; wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 284,000 bushels; oats, 74,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 48,000 bushels; corn, 8,500 bushels; oats, 88,000 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; corn, 129,000 bushels; oats, 31,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour—Market quiet; liberal receipts; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; do, fancy, $3.40@$3.60; do, family, $3.05@$3.20; Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Spring fancy, $3.30@$3.50; do, family, $2.90@$3.15. Rye flour, Northwestern, $3.20@$3.40; do, city, $3.25@$3.45; do, extra, $2.80@$3.10; do, low grades, $2.30@$2.45. Wheat—Receipts increasing; market firmer; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 Winter red at 66½c; No. 3 red, 64@65c. Corn—Market quiet; No. 2 white track, 46c; No. 2 mixed, 45½c; mixed car, track, 46c. Oats—Market inactive; light inquiry; New mixed, 25c. Pork—Market dull and unchanged. Lard weak; prime steam, 6.00c; steam leaf, 6¾c; kettle lard, 6¾c; prime steam quiet and weak at 6.15c. Bacon dull; very light demand; shoulders, 5¾c; loose short ribs sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Dry salted meats dull and weak; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ribs, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Hams dull; light demand; liberal receipts; market steady; fresh nearby, 9c. Whisky quiet; sales, 472 bbls at $1.23.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—Wheat lost about 1⅞c from the closing prices of yesterday. The traders were a good deal at sea on the effect of the rain. September opened at 63⅜, and closed at 62⅝c. On 62¾c was the low point of the session. December opened at 58c, and closed at 57⅝c, the range being 58¼c to 57¾c. Cash wheat had but a light trade. Reports of first threshings were received to-day. Receipts, 78 cars; shipments, 35 cars; on track No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 65⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 64⅜c. Corn—Market easy; No. 3, 43½c. Oats—Market steady; No. 3 white, 24½@25c. No. 3, 24@24¼c. Flour, $3.40@$3.80 for patents, $2.50@$3.15 for bakers'. Production—626,000 bbls; shipments, 27,224 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market firm for bran at $11.00@$11.50; sacks, $12.25@$13.50; shorts, common, bulk, $13.00@$13.50; middlings, bulk, $14@$14.50.

DULUTH, July 18.—Wheat was weak again to-day, and the market closed as it usually is on off days. September opened at 63c, touched 65¾c for high point, and 63¼c for low, closing at a loss of 1c all around from yesterday. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 67½c; July, 67¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¾c; July, 66¾c; September, 64¾c bid; December, 60½c; No. 2 Northern cash, 63¾c; No. 3 Northern, cash, 58c; rejected, cash, 59¾c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 67¾c; Northern, 67½c. Receipts, 37,325 bushels; shipments, 79,000 bushels; inspected, 119 bushels; last year, 233 bushels.

PEORIA, July 18.—Corn—Receipts, 25,800 bushels; shipments, 3,750 bushels. Market weak and lower; No. 2, 44½c; No. 3, 43½c. Oats—Receipts, 45,000 bushels; shipments, 36,000 bushels; market dull and easy; No. 2 white, 25¼@26½c; No. 3 white, nominally 25½@26c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm, finished goods $1.25.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

BEEVES—Receipts, 54 cars, or 907 head, all consigned direct, with the exception of 2 cars of State stock, which sold at about steady prices. City-dressed native sides slow at 6¾@8¼c lb, Texas do selling at 5¾@6½c. To-day's cable advices quote American steers weak at 10½@11c, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal, and refrigerator beef lower at 8¼@9¼c lb. Shipments to-day, 136 cattle on the Rialto and 157 head on the Exeter City, all for M. Goldsmith.

CALVES—Receipts, 297 head, of which 73 head direct to butchers. Trade quiet, but prime veals and good heavy buttermilk calves were rated firm. Common to good veals sold at $4.50@$6 100 lb; best Bucks County, $6.50; grassers and buttermilk calves, at $2.50@$3.25; fed do at $4.20; a carload that arrived late at Jersey City was held over. Dressed calves in rather slack demand and a trifle easier at 6½@9½c for city-dressed veals, with a few selected bringing 10c; 6½@8½c for country-dressed. Dull for little calves; 4@5½c for dressed grassers and buttermilks. SALES—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—28 veals, 139 lb average, at $6 100 lb, 10 fed calves, 205 lb, at $4.30; 8 buttermilks, 126 lb, at $2.75; 15 grassers, 203 lb, at $2.50. NEWTON & CO.—9 Virginia calves, 155 lb, at $5; 1 do, 110 lb, at $4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 29 cars, or 4,280 head, 3 cars for butchers and 26 cars for the market, and, counting the 3½ cars left over Wednesday, there were 29½ cars for sale. Sheep were slow and barely steady. Lambs of all grades were weak, and rated 10@25c lower, although really choice stock would have probably sold up to previous quotations. Common to good sheep sold at $2.50@$4 100 lb; ordinary to prime lambs at $3.75@$5.87½; culls at $3.50. Dressed mutton slow at 4½@7½c lb; dressed lambs easier at 7@10½c extra, 12c. SALES—D. McPHERSON & CO.—271 Virginia lambs, 66 lb average, at $5.87½ 100 lb; 132 do, 67 lb, at $5.50; 100 do, 70 lb, at $5.50; 289 do, 65 lb, at $5.25; 156 do, 55 lb, at $4; 238 Ohio, 65 lb, at $5.50; 239 do, 65 lb, at $5.50; 82 Virginia, 92 lbs, at $5.75; 2 do, 100 lb, at $3. J. H. WILKERSON—65 Ohio sheep, 93 lb, at $4; 4 do, 155 lb, at $5; 35 do, 83 lb, at $3.87½; 141 do, 85 lb, at $3.85; 173 Kentucky do, 105 lb, at $5.40; 241 Kentucky lambs, 67 lb, at $5.20. NEWTON & CO.—226 Virginia lambs, 65 lb, at $5.40; 258 do, 67 lb, at $5.80; 200 West Virginia do, 62 lb, at $4.87½; 5 West Virginia sheep, 92 lb, at $3; 150 Ohio do, 72 lb, at $3.12½; 100 do, 76 lb, at $3; 44 lb, Virginia, do, 102 lb, at $3.25. M. COLLINS—242 Virginia lambs, 61 lb, at $4.50; 166 Alleghany do, 61 lb, at $5; 69 Ohio do, 58 lb, at $5.50, 256 Ohio sheep, 92 lb, at $3.75; 121 do, 78 lb, at $3.50; 41 do, 74 lb, at $3.25; 1 do, 185 lb, at $2.75; 65 Western do, 90 lb, at $3.75; 5 Virginia do, 82 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS—133 Ohio sheep, 88 lb, at $3.87½; 47 do, 73 lb, at $2.75; 117 do, 70 lb, at $2.50; 80 Ohio lambs, 58 lb, at $4; 100 do, 53 lb, at $3.75; 130 do, 53 lb, at $3.50. HALLENBACK & HOLLIS—13 State sheep, 87 lb, at $3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 22 cars, or 3,144 head, of which 500 head were at sale. Market firm at $5.50@$5.90, and a bunch of choice light pigs sold late yesterday at $6.10. Country-dressed firm at 7@8c for medium to light hogs, and choice lean pigs would doubtless sell at 8½c. SALES.—HUMPHREY & BELDING—12 State hogs, 180 lb average, at $5.90 100 lb; 17 do, 182 lb, at $5.85; 9 do, 219 lb, at $5.80; 56 do, 218 lb, at $5.75; 3 do, 290 lb, at $5.50; 4 rough do, 320 lb, at $4.75; 1 do, 290 lb, at $4.80. LAMB—8 State hogs, 220 lb, at $5.75; 43 pigs, (choice,) 100 lb, at $6.10. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—87 State hogs, 174 lb, at $5.75; 8 rough do, 256 lb, at $4.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—23 State hogs, 218 lb, at $5.75; 8 do, 230 lb, at $5.65; 250 lb, at $5.55. EDE & OTIS—11 State hogs, 142 lb, at $5.80; 12 do, 228 lb, at $5.67.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 2,882 head; total for week thus far, 13,658 head; for same time last week, 11,514 head; closing strong through, 2,815 head, to New-York; 2,240 head; on sale, 42 head; market opened steady and firm for good fat stock, others unchanged; closed firm; good fat, 1,000-lb steers, $4.65@$4.80; fair to good do, $4.25@$4.50; fair bulls, $2.25@$3.25, extra, $3.25@$3.40; fair to good cows very dull and hard to sell. Hogs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 5,760 head; total for week thus far, 28,770 head; for same time last week, 19,530 head; closing steady through, 2,850 head; on New-York, 2,850 head; on sale, 2,250 head; market opened easier, closed strong and firm for light grades, steady for other kinds; Yorkers, $5.00@$5.05; mixed packers, $5.55@$5.60; good medium weights and down one cent; $5.50@$5.60; pigs, $4.75@$5; stags, $3.75@$4.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 7,260 head; total for week thus far, 33,010 head; for same time last week, 24,725 head; consigned through, 5,060 head; New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 2,200 head; market opened slow and lower; closed steady for sheep, slow for lambs; good lambs, $4.50@$4.85; choice, $5@$5.25; common light to fair, $3.75@$4.40; mixed ahes, good to choice, $2.85@$3.50; handy wethers, $3.65@$3.85; export sheep, $4@$4.40; culls and common lots, $1.25@$2.25.

EAST LIBERTY, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts light; market about steady at unchanged prices; prime, $5.30@$5.50; good, $4.50@$4.80; good butchers', $4.10@$4.30; rough fat, $3@$3.90. Hogs—Receipts light; market active on light weights but slow on heavy grades; medium Philadelphias, $5.50@$5.55; good mixed and Yorkers, $5.50@$5.55; common to fair Yorkers, $5.20@$5.35; roughs, $4@$5. Sheep—Supply liberal; demand fair; export, $4.10@$4.35; extra, $3.60@$3.80; good, $2.90@$3.30; fair, $1.75@$2.25; common sheep, 50c@$1; best lambs, $3.60@$3.80; good, $2.85@$3.10; common to fair, $1.50@$2.50; Spring lambs, $2@$5; veal calves, $5.50@$6.25; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,321 head; market firm and 5@10c higher; native steers, $3.30@$4.75; Texas steers, $2.25@$3.55. Hogs—Receipts, 900 head; market brisk and prices 5@10c higher than yesterday; packers, $4.75@$5.20; butchers', $5.20@$5.35; Yorkers, $5.15@$5.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,285 head; market dull and prices unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 18.—There was a very good demand for desirable cattle to-day, and the best kinds were 10c higher; only a moderate supply was on sale. There was a lively demand for hogs, and lightweights took an upward turn of 10c, while heavies were 5c higher; the offerings were extremely small, and the most part were cleared out at an early hour. Receipts of sheep were light, and a brisk trade took place at the strong prices.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,500 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.25@$5.85; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.20; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.30@$4.70; butcher stock, ranging from $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.15@$4; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.25@$3.25; cows and heifers, extra, $4@$4.50; cows, fair to choice, $2.60@$3.75; cows, poor to good canners, $1.60@$2.50; veal calves, good to choice, $4.50@$5.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2@$2.45; Texas steers, $3@$4.75; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2.25@$3.25; Western range steers, $3.85@$4.40; Western range cows, $2.75@$3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,400 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.95@$5.25; common to choice, mixed, $4.80@$5.30; choice, assorted, $5.30@$5.45; light, $5@$5.45; pigs, $3.50@$5.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,000 head; inferior to choice, $3@$4.10; lambs, $3@$5.50.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

HOLLYWOOD PARK,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

At Public Auction

To-Morrow, Saturday, July 20,

at 2 P. M., on the grounds,

100 Residence Sites

in the beautiful Hollywood Park, (the estate of the late John Hoey.)

Each parcel contains from ten to twenty city lots, facing broad avenues and surrounded by the highly improved properties of the Hollywood Hotels and Cottages, Norwood Park, and the West End.

No other seaside lands near New-York compare with these in the advantages of accessibility, situation, and surroundings.

For terms, maps, and printed detailed description of the property, apply to

GEO. B. WIGHTMAN,

Manhattan Life Building, 66 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's Office, 111 B'way.

NOTICE.—The sale will take place on Saturday regardless of the weather. Ample tent and seating accommodation will be provided.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER.

190 BEAUTIFUL LOTS AT EDGEMERE,

BETWEEN ARVERNE AND WAVE CREST.

Adjoining the magnificent New Edgemere Hotel. The handsomest and grandest seaside Hotel and location on the entire Atlantic coast. Lots restricted. Terms liberal. Will be sold at auction on the premises, rain or shine, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

By SMYTH & RYAN, Auctioneers,

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

MAPS AT AUCTIONEERS' OFFICE, 111 BROADWAY.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.

Mortgage Loans Exclusively.

146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

To Let for Business Purposes.

American Tract Society

BUILDING,

Southeast cor. Nassau & Spruce Sts.

Ready for Occupation during August.

OFFICES.

Well lighted; served by six Otis elevators; express service; open day and night; single offices $120 per annum and upward; suites at corresponding rates.

STORES.

A fine, well-lighted corner, suitable for a bank or other institution; also, an inside store, and basement stores well lighted.

FOR PLANS, RATES, AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

Agent,

9 PINE STREET.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

A HANDSOME CORNER SUITE OF ROOMS to let to one or two bachelors, overlooking Bryant Park, in the fire-proof building 501 5th Av., corner 42d St.; hardwood trim; elevator, steam heat, and attendance; meals served if desired; also smaller suites. 500

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE STRAINING OF THE CRADLE

Caused by Using Old Blocks for the Cruiser to Rest Upon.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The official report of Capt. Sumner concerning the accident to the cruiser Columbia while in dry dock at Southampton, England, was received at the Navy Department to-day. Capt. Sumner says the damage to the vessel was very slight and will not interfere with her trip to New-York.

It appears from the report that the straining to the vessel was not brought about by the means stated in the sensational dispatches published. The carelessness of those in charge of the docking was in the use of worn-out blocks which had not been shaped to the keel of the Columbia. The blocks had first been used by a merchant ship with what is known as a bar keel, very sharp and abrupt. This keel had sunk into the blocks, and had cut them in such a manner as to make their reuse unsafe. But the frugal dock operators had placed another merchant vessel on the same blocks without reshaping them, with the result that the heavy hull had settled down into the indentations made the indentations broader, but left its keel free on account of the deep cuts made by the bar keel of the first ship, thus throwing all the weight on the lower sides of the hull and giving no support to the under portion of the keel.

In docking a naval vessel in this country two or three days are spent in shaping the supporting blocks to the keel of the ship, but in the case of the Columbia these same blocks, used twice before and bearing the shapes of two different merchantmen, were made to answer the purpose without reshaping. The Columbia, being much broader than either of the merchant vessels, and not so deep as that with the bar keel, had all her weight thrown on the sides of the hull, but without allowing the keel to touch the solid wood and leaving it free from support. Naturally the ship trained, but fortunately the dock was flooded soon after the carelessness was discovered and the straining was relieved.

The Columbia has not yet started for New-York. The delay is probably caused by the necessity for giving the engineer's crew a rest after their hard labor in coaling.

New Democratic Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, July 18.—Carl F. Ahlstrom, Clifford Boese, Joseph Coffey, M. D.; William B. Ellison, James E. Kelly, Henry Loewenthal, James D. McEntee, John D. Snelling, Edward V. Skinner, E. P. Schell, Max D. Stern, and Henry C. Wilcox are the managers for the first year of the Democratic Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, New-York City, incorporated by filing papers with the Secretary of State.

NEW CORPORATIONS

The Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital. Managers—Elizabeth J. Townsend, Albert H. Porter, Thomas V. Welch, Mary P. Clark, Ella C. Maher, Obadiah W. Cutler, Eugenie Cary, Helen I. Gaskill, and Catharine Woodford.

The Ellicott Club of Buffalo, to promote social intercourse among its members, to provide its members with the conveniences of a club in the business portion of Buffalo, and to do all things which may lawfully and properly be done by an association of business and professional men to promote their common welfare and the interests of the community in which they live. Directors—George Bleistein, J. A. Butler, Joseph P. Dudley, Richard Hammond, Edmund Hayes, Joseph L. Hunsicken, Frederick C. M. Lautz, Edwin G. S. Miller, William P. Northrup, Ralph H. Plumb, Henry T. Rumsdell, Walter G. Robbins, Hobart Weed, Edson J. Weeks and John R. Walker of Buffalo.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH Street.—Supreme Court, of the City of New-York.—MARY CORSA, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RULAND, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, shall sell by public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City and County of New-York, and in Section 9, Block 2,348, on the land map of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, distant forty-three (43) feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Walton Avenue with the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence northerly at right angles to said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, so far as the same extends, eighty-six (86) feet ten and one-eighth (10⅛) inches; thence easterly, at right angles, or nearly so, to said easterly line of Walton Avenue, seventeen (17) feet ten and one-eighth (10⅛) inches; thence southerly at right angles to said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, so far as the same extends, eighty-nine (89) feet four and one-quarter (4¼) inches, to the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, seventeen (17) feet eight (8) inches, to the point or place of beginning.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

LAURENCE G. GOODHART, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 William Street, New-York City.

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EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—PATRICK H. DUFFY, John J. Duffy, and Charles H. Duffy, plaintiffs, against THE PITTRANT LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of November, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in and to the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two lots of land situated on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of First Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, running thence easterly along said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-fifth Street and along said centre line fifty feet; and thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. And also all those two certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the intersection of the said northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly line of First Avenue, running thence easterly along said Twenty-fifth Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the point or place of beginning. And also all those two certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in Section (7) Seven, in Block Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-seven, (1,927,) on the land map of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, at a point distant four hundred and sixty-eight feet and one inch northwesterly from the northerly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, running thence northeasterly, parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; running thence northwesterly along said centre line, seventeen feet and eleven inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and thence southeasterly along the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, seventeen feet and eleven inches, to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less; said premises being known by the street number Two Hundred and Forty-nine, and being the more distant from Seventh Avenue of two houses and lots of land conveyed to said Henry M. Weed by Judson S. Todd by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and said mortgage being made and delivered simultaneously therewith to secure part of the purchase money in said deed mentioned.—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1895.

CHARLES H. TRUAX, Referee.

JOSEPH M. PRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 96 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—ELIZA CLARK, plaintiff, against HENRY M. WEED and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, shall sell by public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows: All that certain dwelling house and lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in Section (7) Seven, in Block Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-seven, (1,927,) on the land map of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, at a point distant four hundred and sixty-eight feet and one inch northwesterly from the northerly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, running thence northeasterly, parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; running thence northwesterly along said centre line, seventeen feet and eleven inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and thence southeasterly along the northeasterly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, seventeen feet and eleven inches, to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less; said premises being known by the street number Two Hundred and Forty-nine, and being the more distant from Seventh Avenue of two houses and lots of land conveyed to said Henry M. Weed by Judson S. Todd by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, and said mortgage being made and delivered simultaneously therewith to secure part of the purchase money, or consideration, in said deed mentioned.—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1895.

K. C. MORHOUS, Referee.

JOSEPH M. PRAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 93 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

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ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—ELIZA CLARK, plaintiff, against HENRY M. WEED and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, shall sell by public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 19th day of July, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ninety-seventh Street eighty feet; thence northwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet, eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street eighty feet; thence southwardly along the westerly line of First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 22nd, 1895.

WILLIAM WOODWARD BALDWIN, Referee.

DAVIES, SHORT & TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of June, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-